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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

FRENCH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE financial condition of France offers matter at this moment for serious reflection. A storm has been sown, and there is a whirlwind to be reaped. The harvest is almost ready; and Panic, with his sickle in his hand, is about to mow down the unwholesome fortunes that have sprung up on the fat soil of the Bourse, and to cumber the earth with the dead stalks and rotten leaves of speculation. The portents are too many to be disregarded, and all the world can see them, except the French.

It has been the policy of the Emperor to direct the intelligence and the energies of the Parisians out of the field of politics into that of trade. He has given them

permission to barter,
To labour, to plod, and to thrive,
To gamble, to cheat, to adventure,
To sing, and to dance, and to wive;

but he has forbidden them the exercise of their faculties in those constitutional struggles which are the life of a free people. He has taken upon himself the entire charge of the State and of the Government; and has left to the most able, the most enterprising, and the most active-minded of his subjects no object for which to strive except Money. Literature is either defunct or is prostituted to the service of Absolutism. The press is silent, except to puff speculation, or to retail the purchased praises of a system of government which tolerates no opinion

except that which emanates from the head of the State. In Germany the intelligence that was forbidden to employ itself on questions of State policy took refuge in Theology and Metaphysics. In France—where Theology is not popular, and where Metaphysics are considered too dull and *bête*—intelligence, having no other vent, has found refuge in commercial gambling. A fury of speculation has taken possession of the popular mind; and, as in England during the Railway Mania of 1845-46—only with an intensity fifty times greater—the only thought of the middle and upper classes is to grow rapidly rich upon premiums. The system is felt to be rotten, but who cares? Each thinks of himself alone; and, provided he can make something in the scramble, before the crash comes, is content that his neighbour should be the victim. The blame of this state of things lies in the first instance upon the Emperor. It is his system which has produced the fever, and it is his system which must, sooner or later, suffer for it.

Those who have studied the history of the South Sea Bubble, of the Mississippi Scheme, and of the Railway Mania, are as well able to trace the causes, the progress, and the catastrophe of the present diseased state of the public mind in Paris, as a physician is to trace the origin and predict the progress of a bodily malady in an individual patient. The catastrophe is inevitable; and when it comes it will bring along with it not only the ruin of thousands of speculators, and hundreds of thousands of victims, but

the trial, and possibly the collapse, of the system of government which produced it.

The Emperor, in his famous speech to the people of Bordeaux, declared that the "Empire was Peace." But he did not declare that Peace, to be permanent or ennobling, must be accompanied by honest and remunerative industry. Peace is the first requisite for a nation, but is not of itself sufficient to give it happiness. Under the *régime* of the Emperor, if there have been war abroad, there has been peace at home. Faction has been silenced; Insurrection has not dared to show its face; and Revolution, that grim ghost which has troubled the sleep of every Government that has existed in France for the last sixty-eight years, has been scared out of the streets by the presence of armed men, and by the grip of a strong hand and an indomitable will. But Agriculture, that mainstay of every nation, has not flourished. On the contrary, Agriculture has been neglected; and France, with a larger appetite and a larger family, has had less to eat than usual. Nothing has been done for the encouragement of Agriculture by a Government which undertook to do all things, and to regulate all things. Joint-stock companies, for all sorts of purposes, in and out of France, have been fostered; but no joint-stock companies for the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands—for the better cultivation of existing farms—or for the development of the great agricultural resources of the country, have been organised or even suggested. France has grown no more food, and produced no more wine, olives, and



SKETCHES EN ROUTE FOR CHINA: ENGLISH CADETS IN A CAFE AT SUEZ.—(SEE PAGE 513.)



silk, under the Imperial reign, than she did in previous years. All trade and manufactures have been equally stagnant. The war against Russia—the burden of which, enormous as it was, scarcely affected the comfort, and in no degree whatever the credit, of Great Britain—pressed very severely upon the comforts of the French taxpayers, and would have brought down the credit of the nation with a woful collapse if it had continued for six months longer. During the last five years the real wealth of France—derivable from legitimate industry, from agriculture, from manufactures, and from commerce with other nations—has not increased; while the expenditure of the nation has been augmented in every possible shape. A locust-like army has eaten up the fruit of the land. Millions upon millions of public money have been wasted upon unremunerative works in the capital and its suburbs, and upon the restoration of ancient cathedrals in the towns and cities of the departments, in order that an army of masons and other working men might be employed at unnaturally high wages, and be thus conciliated in favour of a Government which, though it denied them their birthright of liberty, gave them an overflowing mess of pottage in return. To encourage the trade of a capacious and high-spirited capital, and to keep its sordid shopkeepers in good humour, an example of luxury, in comparison with which all previous luxury known to the French was poor, tame, and commonplace, was set in the Tuileries. The middle and upper classes showed themselves apt scholars in the school of the vice and the sensuality which were inculcated upon them as equivalents for their lost liberty; and from the Count de Morny and the immediate attendants of the Emperor, to the Foulds, the Pereires, the Mirès, the Millauds, and other magnates of the Bourse, and from them again to the smaller fry of speculators, luxury and extravagance of a kind which are read of in the days of Heliogabalus, but which have been unknown since then, even in the extravagant and luxurious days of Louis XIV., have run riot in Paris. And all this evil has been accompanied by the most hazardous and mischievous expedients to keep the people quiet. When foolish laws, and the decay of agriculture, raised the price of food in Paris, food was bought at a high rate by the Government, and retailed at a low one. The bakers and butchers were compelled under penalty of fine or imprisonment to sell their commodities at a loss; and the Government, having no money but what it derived from the people themselves, made up the difference. All these, and many other causes of evil, have long been in operation. The results are successively declaring themselves; and at any moment a sudden breath may blow down the house of cards, and strew ruin not only among the knaves, but among the kings and queens of the pack.

France has gone through many dangers; but the great danger of her present position is, that she does not see how rotten is the foundation of her finance. When Englishmen go wild, as they sometimes do, in speculation, they know that they have only themselves to blame for the catastrophes which ensue, and breathe no vengeance against their Government. But in France it is the Government which has encouraged speculation, and which, by assuming to itself all power, all responsibility, and all direction, attracts to itself as the necessary consequence all the blame and all the retribution. We have no wish to be alarmists; but it is impossible not to see that a financial crisis is imminent among our neighbours; and the English people have too much respect and sympathy for the French, and are too closely united with them, to look upon such a crisis with indifference.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

King Maximilian of Bavaria, who made his entry into Paris from Fontainebleau on Sunday, is still enjoying the Court hospitalities. On Monday morning the King of Bavaria received at the Pavillon Marsau the members of the Bavarian Embassy, and all the Bavarians of distinction now in Paris. At about one o'clock his Majesty entered one of the Court carriages, and paid visits to Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde. On Tuesday evening the King, in company with their Majesties, was present at an extraordinary representation at the Grand Opera. A deputation of the Municipal Council of Paris, headed by the Prefect of the Seine, had also the honour of being received by his Majesty, who accepted the invitation to be present at the ball to be given in his honour at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday. The King afterwards took a drive on the Boulevard and along the quays.

The French Government has received despatches from M. Cochet, French Consul at Zanzibar. It appears that the difficulty respecting the accession to the throne of Muscat has been arranged.

It is said that, in consequence of the intervention of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the Moldavian and Wallachian refugees, who had been stopped at Rustchuk, have been permitted to return to their native country.

The trial of forty-four individuals (thirty-five of whom are in custody) commenced on Wednesday before the Court of Correctional Police. They are accused of having formed part of a secret society, called the *Francs-Juges*.

M. de Parieu, Vice-President of the Senate, is spoken of as the most likely person to succeed Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France.

It is said that a Commission, formed in Paris, will be sent to the Danubian Provinces, with the object of examining all that relates to their agriculture, commerce, industry, topography, and military capabilities.

THE NEUFCHÂTEL AFFAIR.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following announcement on this subject:—"The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Switzerland, met to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and signed a treaty which regulates in a definite manner the question of Neuchâtel, by the renunciation on the part of the King of Prussia of the sovereign rights which the treaties attributed to him over that principality, and by means of engagements entered into by the Swiss Confederation of a nature to respond to the deep solicitude of the King for the Neuchâtelois. The text of the treaty will be published after the exchange of ratifications, which will take place in not less than twenty-one days."

SPAIN.

Prince Galitzin, the Russian Ambassador, has presented her Majesty Queen Isabella II. with the insignia of the Orders of St. Catherine and St. Andrew.

The prolonged dissensions in the Senate, and the bad blood they generate, are looked upon with satisfaction by the Liberal party, who see an increase of their own strength in the division of their enemies, and with uneasiness by the Palace, which would fain witness the consolidation of an ultra-Conservative Ministry, and will certainly not have recourse to O'Donnell save at the last extremity. The Bravo-Murillo party is strong in the Congress, and there are reports of its intended opposition to Government, and of probable important debates in the Lower Chamber. It was hoped that the opening of the Chambers would clear up the situation a little; but as yet—and they have now sat for three weeks—it seems but to have rendered confusion worse confounded. The Congress has done literally nothing, and the whole time of the Senate has been wasted in tedious formalities and undignified squabbles.

SARDINIA.

King Victor Emmanuel and the Empress Dowager of Russia were present on Sunday at a grand concert given in the Theatre Royal, which was magnificently illuminated. On Monday morning the Empress took her departure for Switzerland by Mont Cenis. The King of Sardinia and the Prince de Carignan accompanied her Majesty to Susa.

At its sitting on the 18th the Sardinian Senate passed a bill for a railway between Geneva and Annecy, and others for the establishment of three new chairs in the University of Turin, the suppression of the salt monopoly in Sardinia, and the construction of an aqueduct from the valley of the Sangone to Turin.

An international telegraphic Congress is now sitting at Turin. France, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland have sent representatives there. Two or three sittings have already been held. The Congress has as yet been chiefly occupied discussing the transmission of telegraphic despatches in cipher. The result of their deliberations has not yet been made public.

The Sardinian Minister of War has presented a report for the reorganisation of the Military College of Raconigi. A radical reform of all the military academies of Sardinia is under consideration.

PRUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sultan arrived at Berlin on Tuesday to present to the King the insignia of the Order of Nischam Iftihar.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the ship *Sutlej*, which arrived on Monday, we have Cape Town papers to the 28th of March. The Governor had thought it better to prolong his stay on the eastern frontier, on account of the unsettled state of affairs and the doubtful disposition of the Kafirs; he had, therefore, again prorogued the Parliament to April the 7th. His Excellency was transporting into the interior Kafirs convicted either of stealing cattle or of prowling in the colony without passes.

By the *Robert Lowe*, which arrived on Tuesday, with news of a week's later date, we learn that confidence was completely re-established on the Cape frontier through the energetic measures adopted by the Governor.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch from Trieste is in anticipation of the Overland Mail:—

"TRIESTE, May 28.

"The steamer *America* arrived here this morning at 8.30 a.m., in 116 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23rd May. The India mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to 2nd May; Calcutta, 23rd April; Madras, 28th April; Ceylon, 3rd May; Hong-Kong, 15th April; and Shanghai, 6th April.

"The news of the conclusion of peace with Persia reached the camp at Mohammerah on the 5th of April.

"The *Jemadar* of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, the ringleader in the late disturbances, has been hanged.

"Fuzl Ali has been killed in an attack made upon his band to avenge the murder of M. Boileau.

"Meetings have been held at Singapore to congratulate Sir James Brooke on his just severity.

"The position of affairs in Canton river remains unchanged.

"Great distress is said to prevail at Canton from the high price of rice.

"The *Raleigh*, 50-gun frigate, had run aground. The *Bittern* had gone to receive her guns.

"It is asserted that an imperial duty on opium has been imposed at Shanghai."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes accounts from China of the 2nd of April, which pretend to contain some interesting details from the seat of war. According to this report, Yeh, the Viceroy of the southern provinces of the empire, is at present at Sou-Tche-Ting, a large village of Kouang-Tcheou, about fifteen miles from Canton. He has fortified himself in a good position, which allows him to maintain his communications with Peking and with the other three provinces which, with the Kouang-Tcheou, form his viceroyalty, and which are the Kouang-Si, the Kouang-Toung, and the Konei-Lin. He is at present at the head of an army of 30,000 men, which he is increasing every day by means of forced levies and extraordinary taxes. A few days previously it became known at Hong-Kong that a British ensign, two non-commissioned officers, some soldiers, and a few seamen, who had been taken prisoners by surprise on various occasions, were at Yeh's head-quarters, where they were suffering great distress. It was resolved to open negotiations to obtain an exchange of prisoners in their favour, and a foreign agent, who had formerly had an interview with Yeh, undertook to manage the affair. Yeh consented to receive him, and, having listened to his propositions, he replied:—

"You ask me to exchange the English I have in my possession, to the number of sixteen, against double the number of Chinese subjects, amongst whom are several Tartar officers, and one of the commanders of the Imperial junks. I refuse. I do not want your prisoners, and you may do as you please with them; but if you are desirous to have the sixteen Englishmen, and if you have the necessary means to treat for them, I will let you know my intentions to-morrow."

AMERICA.

By the screw steam-ship *Kangaroo* we have advices from New York to the 14th inst.

The *George Law* has arrived at New York with the Californian mails and 1,707,000 dols. on board.

The *Golden Age*, which arrived at Panama on the 4th, had upwards of 2,000,000 dols. on freight, of which 332,000 dols. were for England.

Advices from Havannah report that intelligence had reached that city of the retreat of General Walker from Nicaragua, and of his having taken refuge in a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley to the effect that a serious dissension had arisen at Salt Lake City. It is said that Brigham Young had been compelled to flee the city to save himself from the fury of his flock. The "difficulty" had its origin in matters relating to the administration of the church property.

Lord Napier had a long interview on the 7th inst. with the President, on the subject of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, which is said to have been of a very amicable and satisfactory character. At the Cabinet meeting on the same day the difficulties in New Granada were discussed at great length. It is rumoured that the Cabinet are quite unanimous on the necessity of adopting the most energetic measures for redress; and it is thought the Government intend to take early possession of the transit route. On the 8th inst. there was a Cabinet meeting, and it was reported that the recent rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was under consideration. They believe that the statement of the British Government is correct as to Ruatan; but do not esteem it a sufficient reason for the rejection of the treaty.

The *New York Herald* of the 13th appears to regard the Central American dispute as menacing. It remarks:—

"We dare say there will be no further negotiations with England upon Central American affairs till the meeting of the next Congress, and that then, instead of the reconsideration of the treaty of Dallas and Clarendon, we may anticipate the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and all its appendages."

In another place the *Herald* says:—

"The satisfaction at the rejection of the Clarendon Treaty is evidently increasing. Despatches will go out to Mr. Dallas by to-morrow's steamer, informing him that no negotiation will be entertained at present by this Government. Lord Napier feels deeply the unpleasant position he has been placed in."

The city of New York is in a state of excitement relative to an act of the State Legislature depriving the council of that city of control over the police.

The three amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts submitted to the people had been adopted by a decisive vote. The clause which requires that voters shall be able to read the Constitution in English, and write their own names, had 10,000 votes against it. The following are the amendments:—"1. That every voter shall be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and to write his own name. 2. Limits the House of Representatives to 240 members, to be elected by districts. 3. Provides for the choice of forty senators in single districts, instead of by counties as heretofore."

A private letter from an officer of the Rifles stationed at Fort Thom, New Mexico, states that on the 11th of March Lieutenant Baker, with a detachment of thirty-five men of company B of that regiment, overtook a party of eighteen Apaches, and, after a sharp action, defeated them, and recovered forty-two horses which they had stolen from *Senor Vigil*.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON—a great authority on such a subject—laid it down the other evening that it is very easy to make a joke of anything. The hilarity with which the House of Commons treated the question of the dotation of the Princess Royal is a notable exemplification of the axiom. Notwithstanding the prevalence of bald heads and grey hairs which is so remarkable in a young Parliament—a fact which the enormous Houses that have come together on several occasions lately have given ample opportunities of ascertaining—the mirthfulness which prevailed was almost boyish, inasmuch as the provocatives to laughter were of the slightest. Indeed, the readiness to drown speech in "much laughter" was suspicious of something behind, and one could not help fancying that there was something spasmodic in those bursts of hilarity. Soldiers dying of ghastly wounds, and Atheists on their death-beds have uttered witticisms which deceived no one, and which but scantily concealed the tortures of the moribund; and, in truth, the House of Commons, having come down as a body to swallow whole, a pledge to their constituents, seemed determined to treat the matter with a sort of opium-eating vivacity. It is true that there were one or two Abdels of the hustings who, at least for a moment, seemed to be among the faithful found. But it is to be feared that, if they were to be indicted for that political offence which in the United States is designated by the term "bunkum," they would stand self-condemned. No doubt Mr. Roebuck stood up boldly in the van of Opposition. His character for ill-temper and integrity entitled him to that distinction. But every one must have thought that he "did protest too much." Why his anticipatory speech on the motion for going into Committee? Why his accumulated expressions of loyalty and affection to the Crown? Why his unpractical and impracticable amendment? And why his absence on the occasion of the second discussion of the subject, which brought down on him the censure of one or two of those Radical tritons among the minnows who were prepared to go in the most ridiculously small numbers into the lobby with him, and who were fain to follow the new member for Brighton, whose gasping timidity, when he essays to address the House, is exactly that of a young gentleman delivering for the first time before company that boy-famous speech in which Young Norval gives his name and address, and who is conscious that he has got up his declamation imperfectly? One word of tribute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He saved a debate: he got the motion carried in an hour. Why, Sir Cornwall Lewis was put up to do this job is not very palpable, except that Lord Palmerston probably expected a discussion, and intended to reserve himself for a general reply—a needless precaution, as it turned out, for the House dragged the withdrawal of the amendment from Mr. Roebuck, and refused to allow the Premier the supererogatory "gilding of refined gold" at twenty minutes past seven o'clock; especially as Colonel French—doing his duty as Chairman of the Refreshment Committee—had set a whisper afloat that all the "entrées" which had been ordered for seven were solidifying in the hands of the *chef de cuisine* of the House. No one who reads that speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the newspapers but must be puzzled to know why it should be studded with "loud laughter," and "renewed laughter," from beginning to end. Few could comprehend why a solemn reference to Sir William Blackstone in an assembly of legislators, some hundred and fifty of them being jurists, should elicit a burst of spontaneous mirth. The clue is very simple, and it may be illustrated by saying that a short-hand note taken of any of Mr. Keeley's performances could as ill convey the stolidity, the unconsciousness of being absurd, and the deprecation of being laughed at, which are the characteristic accompaniments of the very simplest and most commonplace expressions of that ingenious performer. The manner in which the Finance Minister raised his head from the papers over which he was poring, and innocently inquired why there was any laughing, was a study for any professor of the histrionic art. He was thoroughly unconscious or unintentional of any jocoseness himself; but, far better, he was the cause of unlimited mirth in others, and he waited a measure which carried with it many elements of shipwreck, on successive waves of laughter, right into port, where, perhaps, many a more skilful pilot would have stranded it.

The introduction of the Army Estimates presented Lord Palmerston in a very favourable attitude. It is well known that the Under Secretaryship for War has fallen into the hands of a very young man, and who has the misfortune to look a great deal younger even than he is, but who has given in his Parliamentary career great promise of future usefulness, and who is always received by the House with marked favour, for he never answers a question in his official capacity without getting a cheer. Indeed, it is not a little remarkable that a millionaire of twenty-three should at that early age separate himself from the pursuits of his time of life and take to business, and that in an office in which he must work. Some little curiosity was excited, therefore, with regard to the appearance of Sir John Ramsden as the mover of the Army Estimates; and there was some anxiety among his well-wishers when it was observed that early in the evening he was evidently very nervous, greatly occupied with numerous papers apparently not too well arranged, and constantly running to hold conversations with one of those grave functionaries who on estimate nights sit under the gallery, and perform the duties of prompters to their superiors who are displaying themselves on the floor of the House. Indeed, Sir John's tenacity of his despatch-box and his copy of the estimates was most devoted, for he went out in two divisions with at least one of those implements of his calling under his arm. Nothing could be more graceful and amiable than the manner in which Lord Palmerston presented himself to the House as the substitute for the Under Secretary for War. It put one in mind of one of those stories that they tell of the famous William Earl of Salisbury and Prince Arthur, when that gallant boy would put on his armour and rush into the fight for which his spirit alone fitted him. It was no doubt of the courage or the capacity or the skill of the youthful combatant which induced the tried and stalwart warrior to thrust himself before him, and give him only such opportunity of fleshing his maiden sword as his strength was equal to; and it was done in a manner which implied that but a short time and the young knight's spurs would be bravely won. It is only to be hoped that Sir Charles Burrell was present, for he is probably now the only member of the House who could institute a comparison between the manner of Lord Palmerston in moving the Army Estimates in 1809 and in 1857.

There must have been some curious speculation in the mind of that perpetual "intelligent foreigner" who is always supposed to be sitting in judgment on our institutions when he reads the debates in the House of Lords this week. We, who, if not the most civilised, certainly claim to be the most moral, people on earth, must have had false witness borne against us by those grave jurists, those learned prelates, and those experienced statesmen, who drew such pictures of our social life in their discussion of the subject of divorce. Is it really necessary to give elasticity to the law in order to afford loopholes of escape to such a hideous mass of broken vows, falsehood, fraud, collusion, lapses from virtue, cruelty to women, and every possible violation of a state which domestic England boasts to cherish and maintain as an institution with a purity in which she is before the whole world? For prudence sake, if not for very shame, it would have been well if the privilege of Parliament to close its doors to the public had been for this once exercised. To be sure, the strangers would have lost a very good entertainment and a very animated discussion. They could not have heard a Bishop famous among his order lay down that the precepts of Christianity were not necessarily the foundation of the civil laws of a Christian country; they would have missed the spectacle of a Peer innocent of hereditary eloquence trying to read a speech out of his hat, and of another madly eager to reply to an alleged libel upon him by his wife and a newspaper; they would have missed seeing a Lord Chancellor bending beneath the weight of his own measure, and twice leading his strong Government into the lobby in a minority; and they would have lost the astonishing exhibition of Lord Lyndhurst, at eighty-five, once more topping the whole assembly by the vigour of his intellect, the readiness of his conception, and the fertility of his mental resources.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition praying for some measure which should be suitable to the case of prisoners whose innocence might be established after conviction. At present they received a pardon, but the pardon did not reverse the sentence, and was, therefore, inadequate.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill.

The Duke of NORFOLK moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of taking evidence as to whether a warrant for admitting divorced persons to marry again could be found in the Holy Scriptures.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 123 to 26.

The House then went into Committee, and

Lord ST. LEONARDS proposed a clause, the object of which was to protect a married woman in the possession of her property and earnings from her husband and his creditors, should he have deserted her for twelve months.

The motion, which was opposed by the Government, was carried by a majority of 52 to 44.

Their Lordships were occupied during the remainder of the evening in the discussion of the clauses of the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday next.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ewart, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he saw no objection during the present Session to abolish the Customs-duties upon over sixty articles of commerce which yield merely a nominal sum to the revenue.

ANNUITY AND MARRIAGE PORTION TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On bringing up the report on the annuity to the Princess Royal, Mr. CONINGHAM moved an amendment to the effect that the annuity should be reduced from £8000 to £6000 per annum, which, with the £40,000, he thought an ample provision for her Royal Highness.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that any attempt should be made to alter a vote which had been unanimously agreed to, and hoped the House would adhere to its former decision.

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 238 to 14.

On the report of the £40,000 marriage portion.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved an amendment that the sum be not agreed to, being of opinion that the £8000 a year was an ample provision.

Mr. CONINGHAM seconded the amendment.

After some observations from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Sir J. TRELAWNY, the House again divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 361 to 18.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that, although he had a considerable acquaintance with figures, he could not understand the accounts presented as Army Estimates; and he therefore moved that the said estimates be referred to a Select Committee.

After some desultory discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee.

Lord PALMERSTON then explained at some length the Army Estimates, stating that, while providing efficiently for the service, the Government had kept a strict eye to economy. It was a maxim that the best manner of preserving peace was by being always prepared for war; and in this maxim he acquiesced, not to the extent that they should always keep up a large army, for that would exhaust the resources of the country, and thus defeat the object in view, but so far as keeping in time of peace the nucleus by means of which a large and efficient army might be available in the event of war becoming inevitable. The noble Lord defended the estimates in which any increase appeared as compared with years before the late war, on the ground of the scientific improvements which had become necessary in modern times, if they desired to maintain their army in an efficient state, whether as regarded its discipline or its equipments. He apologised for taking these explanations into his own hands; but he thought it as well to spare the inexperience of his hon. friend Sir J. RAMSDEN, who had been so short a time in office.

Mr. STAFFORD said the speech of the noble Lord gave him much gratification, but he strongly insisted that the army medical department was not sufficiently provided for.

Mr. WATKIN said the House must feel indebted to the noble Lord for the comprehensive statement which he had made in reference to these important estimates. He must say for himself—and he believed he might say the same for the gentlemen who sat near him, elected to support economy and reform—that he accepted those estimates, upon the responsibility of the noble Lord. While admitting the comprehensive nature of the noble Lord's statement, he could have wished to hear from him something more upon practical questions, with regard to the construction of arms and military machinery. Although an invasion was not at all likely, it of course was always possible. He would, therefore, call the attention of the Government to the expediency of constructing a coast telegraph; and, as regarded the conveyance of troops, he ventured to state that a full regiment of cavalry, with its stores, &c., could not be sent from any one of the railway termini under less than twenty-four hours' notice. A little attention to the subject would enable Government, in concert with the railway companies, to make the present rolling-stock of railways available for military purposes, so that troops might be rapidly moved to any point of attack.

Sir F. BARING, having adverted to the enormous expense of Aldershot, said that if the estimates should not be very materially reduced next year the House would do well to refer them to a Select Committee.

After a very desultory discussion relating to the various branches of the service the House proceeded to vote the estimates, which occupied until twelve o'clock.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. WHITESIDE objected to going on at midnight with a bill containing upwards of 330 clauses, many of them of great importance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND persevered in going on, and the House divided, when the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 121 to 67.

The House then went into Committee, but the Chairman immediately reported progress, on the motion of the Attorney-General for Ireland, without attempting to proceed with the clauses of the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said that in its future progress the Government would itself take charge of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, and fixed the Committee upon it for Thursday next.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

SUNDAY-EVENING MEETINGS AT EXETER-HALL.

Viscount DUNGANNON put a question to the right rev. prelate opposite (the Bishop of London), with respect to statements which had appeared in certain newspapers, relating to a series of discourses being delivered at Exeter Hall on Sunday evenings during the summer months. He wished to know whether the accounts of those meetings were correct, whether the proceedings at them met with the sanction and approval of the right rev. prelate, and whether he considered them in conformity with the discipline and dignity of the Established Church.

The Bishop of London did not know whether he was in order in answering that question (loud cries of "Hear, hear!"). He believed there was no doubt that such meetings had been held as had been described, and it was the intention of those who promoted them that they should be continued for several Sundays. As he was not aware what the statements in the public papers were, it was impossible for him to say whether they were strictly in accordance with the facts. But he did believe that the requests which had been made to him that two prelates of the Church, two deans, and other clergymen should address the assembled people in Exeter Hall were strictly in accordance with an act which he held in his hand, namely, "An Act for Securing Freedom of Religious Worship" (Cheers). He believed such meetings not only legal, but in the highest degree expedient (Renewed cheering). There were thousands and thousands in this metropolis who had not entered a place of worship for several years who had been brought to those meetings, and not without receiving benefit. Those who had been instrumental in establishing those meetings had the benefit of the labouring classes in this country at heart; and the reading of the public services and prayers of the Church would, he trusted, have the effect of making those classes, what at present they were not, habitual hearers of the word of God (loud cheers).

Lord KINNAIRD said he was on Sunday last at Exeter Hall, when upwards of 4000 persons were present, and his opinion was that those services would be productive of the greatest possible benefit.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Grey rose amid loud cries of "Order!" which were continued till they resumed their seats, when

The Earl of HARDWICKE remarked on the inconvenience that would result from an answer to a question giving rise to a protracted debate.

Lord CAMPBELL moved that the most rev. prelate (the Archbishop of Canterbury) be heard (Hear, hear).

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY did not think that the meetings alluded to were at all inconsistent with the dignity of the Established Church. It would be far more disparaging to that Church that she could not accommodate herself to the exigencies of the times.

The subject then dropped.

The Sale of Poisons, &c. Bill was read a second time.

The Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill was read a second time.

THE PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL was reported with amendments.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Duke of Norfolk against the claim of Earl Talbot to the Shrewsbury title and estates. On the motion of the noble and learned Lord the petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the above bill. The Bishop of OXFORD moved the insertion of a clause at the end of Clause 43, the effect of which would be to protect from legal consequences any clergyman who should decline to remarry parties who had been divorced.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the clause in question.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were for the Bishop of Oxford's clause:—Contents, 26; Non-contents, 73: majority against the clause, 69.

The bill having gone through Committee, their Lordships adjourned until next Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRITS.—On the motion of Mr. HATTEY, new writs were ordered for the county of Kerry, in the room of Mr. H. Herbert, who had accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; and for Reading, in the room of Mr. Keating, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON laid on the table the terms of the resolution he intended to move on the subject of education that day fortnight.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S ANNUITY BILL.—Mr. BOWYER gave notice that in Committee on this bill he should move an amendment, to the effect that, in the event of the Princess becoming Queen of Prussia, the annuity should cease.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he should, on the next day, put a question to the First Minister with reference to the non-ratification of the Treaty with America with regard to Honduras.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Headlam, said that it was intended by the Board of Trade to introduce a bill during the Session to regulate the construction of Joint-Stock Banks, but not with any reference to the principle of limited liability.

NEUCHÂTEL QUESTION.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Kinlaid, said the treaty proposed for the settlement of the Neuchâtel question had been accepted, both by Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, and signed a few days ago, so that the dispute might be considered to be satisfactorily settled (Hear, hear).

THE SLAVE TRADE.—BRAZIL.

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to the subject of our relations with Brazil, and moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration those relations, and to report thereupon. The hon. and learned member, in supporting his motion, contended that the Brazilian Government had done all in its power to extinguish the slave trade, in accordance with the spirit of its treaties with this country; that the longer interference of our cruisers with Brazilian vessels was altogether unnecessary, while it was offensive to the dignity of the Brazilian Government, and detrimental to the interests of Brazilian commerce. He therefore asked for a Committee in order that it might be ascertained whether it would not be wise to put our relations with that country upon a different footing, and upon a good understanding with a country with which we had such extensive commercial connections.

Mr. B. MOORE seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, as being entirely uncalled for. He asserted that the cruisers of this country had done nothing more than was necessary to suppress the slave trade, and that the statements made by Mr. Roebuck with reference to our interference with Brazilian commerce were considerably exaggerated. He accused that gentleman of having yielded to vulgar and unfounded insinuations when he asserted that this country bullied the weak and succumbed to the powerful. In conclusion, he called upon the House to reject a motion the adoption of which would give encouragement to slave-dealers, and tend to the extension of the slave trade in all directions (Cheers).

Mr. M. MILNES urged Mr. Roebuck to withdraw his motion, not because there was no ground for inquiry, but because it would be quite useless to go to a division upon it.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, charged Lord Palmerston with aiding and assisting the strong, such as the Governments of Spain and America, and bullying the weak, such as the Government of Brazil. He declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr. DISRAELI admitted the importance of the subject, and thought the House was much indebted to Mr. Roebuck for bringing it forward. At the same time he declined to support the motion, believing the appointment of a Select Committee to be unnecessary and too strong a measure for the occasion.

Lord J. RUSSELL recommended that the matter should be left in the hands of the Government, whose management of our diplomatic relations ought to satisfy the House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For Mr. Roebuck's motion, 17; against, 312: majority, 295.

The motion was therefore lost.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, with the view of rendering it more efficient and better adapted to the various duties it has to perform.

Mr. BENTINCK seconded the motion, condemning the practice of placing a civilian at the head of the Admiralty.

Mr. B. OSBORNE defended the Admiralty from the attacks of Sir C. Napier, whom he taunted with having sought for an appointment at the Board under the system he so much condemned.

After some discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 152 to 35.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).—Mr. MOORE obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the better securing of, and regulating the custom of, tenant right, as practised in the province of Ulster, and to secure compensation to improving tenants who may not make claim under the said custom, and to limit the power of eviction in certain cases.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The effect upon vegetation throughout the country, by the late rains, has been almost marvellous; owing to the warm suns and high temperature prevailing, the earth was like a hotbed, and the warmth and moisture produced results which may be almost said to have changed the face of the country in three days. Accounts from all sides concur in representing the good done by the rain to be immense, and the general condition of all crops to be most satisfactory. The wheats are looking vigorous, and of good colour. Spring corn has reaped great benefit from the showers, while the pastures (which had done unusually well throughout both the winter and spring) have made surprising progress. The apple crop in Devonshire was a total failure last year, which has been much felt in the county in consequence of the large quantity of cider which is made for exportation and home consumption by the labouring population. This year, however, there is every likelihood of an abundant crop. The cold weather in the early spring gave a wholesome check to the bud, but the genial weather of the last few weeks has caused the apple-trees to blossom most luxuriantly. The fruit in many orchards has set well, and, with a continuance of recent fine weather, the bearing of apples throughout the county will, in all probability, be larger than has been known for several years.

BOMBARDMENT OF MOHAMMERAH.—We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the details of the successful attack on this place, from which we extract the following particulars:—"On the 24th March the expedition left its first rendezvous at Ma'amer, and by sundown reached its second rendezvous, opposite Hurthe, a mud village, about two or three miles below the forts. On the afternoon of the 25th the *Assaye* steamed up the river to reconnoitre, and attacked some guns in position on the left bank of the river. During the same night we secretly established a raft mortar battery, and at daylight commenced shelling the forts—the first shell breaking the leg of the Persian General of Artillery. About 6.30 the fleet got under way; their practice was so telling that at 7.45 the *Feroze*, followed by the *Assaye*, ran alongside the North Forts, and stormed them furiously with grape, canister, and shell. Till 8.20 the action continued to rage without intermission. The enemy's musketry was heavy and telling; but the roar of the 68-pounders, and their peculiar reverberation after striking, bellowing like thunder among the distant hills, drowned all else. The last gun of the enemy was dismounted shortly after ten, when the troops began to land. It was wonderful to see vessels of 1800 and 2000 tons lying close to the bank (so deep is the river and so abrupt its banks), and the soldiers stepping straightway on shore; the ships' yards being among the date palms. The enemy was too nimble in its retreat, and no encounter between the armies took place. In the words of Sir J. Outram's despatch, 'the navy left nothing for the army to do.' Our loss was marvellously light, when compared with the great destruction inflicted on the enemy."

VORACITY OF A COD.—As a fishing-boat belonging to Barra was lately putting out to sea the men picked up a dead lamb, and, having skinned it, threw the skin into the sea. They then proceeded, with a sharp breeze, right aft, out into the Atlantic, till they lost sight of land. Having at length reached the fishing-place they dropped their lines. The first fish taken up was a large cod, whose belly was distended to such an extraordinary size as to excite the curiosity of the crew. They cut open the fish, and to their astonishment found in it the selfsame skin, wool and all entire, which they had thrown overboard in the morning after leaving the shore.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—It is reported that Mr. Labouchere has offered the vacant see of Sierra Leone to a real native African, in the person of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, once a slave boy, now a missionary at Abeokuta.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonry:* The Rev. J. W. Miller has been appointed to Chichester Cathedral. *Deanery Rural:* Rev. J. T. Pigot to Barnstaple, in the diocese of Exeter. *Rectories:* Rev. T. W. Carr to Beaudesert, Warwickshire; Rev. Roger Bird to Ightham, Kent; Rev. T. Hassall to Rearsby, near Leicester; Rev. C. W. Rosseter to Sampford Peverell, Devon. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. C. Cotton, to Frodsham, Cheshire; Rev. R. W. Till to Chertsey, Surrey. *Incumbencies:* Rev. William H. Spencer to Daresbury, near Runcorn; Rev. T. H. Walsh to Ashton Hayes. *Curacies:* Rev. A. Pavey to Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. E. Geare to Woodstock, Oxon; Rev. G. H. H. Green to St. Peter, Stepney; Rev. G. Bishop to Bottesford, Leicestershire. The Rev. R. W. Bush has been elected Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London-stone.

The principalship of the new Theological College, at Litchfield has been conferred upon the Rev. George Herbert Curteis, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORWICH has been conferred upon the Rev. R. E. Hankinson, M.A. The new Archdeacon was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was formerly Minister of Well-street Chapel, Hampstead, London. In 1847 he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich to the Incumbency of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, King's Lynn; and in 1850 he was presented to the Rectory of Halesworth and the Vicarage of Chediston, Suffolk; and has continued to hold those benefices up to the present time.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On Sunday an order arrived at Chatham Garrison directing the whole of the troops attached to the Provisional Battalion who are available for embarkation this season belonging to the Indian regiments stationed in the Bombay and Madras presidencies to be held in immediate readiness to proceed to India to join the service companies of their respective regiments. Immediately on the arrival of the order the non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd Light Infantry, 74th Highlanders, and 84th Regiments (the head-quarters of which are serving in Madras), and the 64th, 78th Highlanders, 83rd and 86th Regiments (whose head-quarters are in Bombay), were medically inspected by Dr. A. Maclean and the medical staff of the Provisional Battalion at the Garrison Hospital. The above depots will furnish an effective force of about 1000 bayonets for service in India.

The merchant steam freight-ship *Cleopatra* has been taken up by the Admiralty for the conveyance of a part of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Portsmouth to China.

The *Mauritius* steam freight-ship has been taken up to convey a portion of the 93rd Highlanders from Portsmouth to China; the remainder of the regiment go out in her Majesty's ship *Belleisle*, now at Plymouth.

EN ROUTE TO CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

I BELIEVE I told in my last of having safely crossed the Deserts without more than ten or twelve stoppages, thanks to our jovial mules, and of our arrival at the Suez Hotel, which we found so full that tribes of travellers had to sleep on the divan (which runs all round the rooms in all Egyptian houses) in the saloon; it was a regular scramble for beds. It was the same at Cairo, and for that reason Sheppard is about to enlarge his hotel. However, on the second night we all had a bed in those glorious bed-rooms of lofty dimensions which please me so much in Egypt. I also told you of the frightful pelting of oranges and lemons. Well, the battle raged with fury till the very moment of our departure. The Suezites will long remember the ideas of March, and the town will bear traces of the alfray. One nigger we could not hit, do what we would, and he lay back in his boat, laughing heartily at our failures. Another less-favoured individual received all our missiles in his face, and his rage was so great that he actually took off his shoe to throw at us; but distant visions of policemen with whips somewhat awed him, and he refrained from his hostile intention. As all things must come to an end, so did our conflict cease; therefore, bidding adieu to dust and camels for the present, we got on board the little steamer that takes one to the big steamer; and, having given and received a parting cheer from the homeward-bound and others that remained on the balcony, we steamed along the Red Sea (so called on account of the intense blue of its waters, and green in shallow places). We arrived alongside our steamer, the *Hindustan*, and, proceeding below, secured berths, and went on deck again. Our sailors were all Bengal Lascars, in blue shirts, tight-fitting ditto trousers, straw baskets on their heads, with a turban round that; on Sundays they came out very grand in white muslin. They were, without exception, the most inanimate beings you can conceive. They never played, laughed, danced, or did anything but sit and eat rice with their right hand, or go to sleep. All the engine-boys and stokers were seedy. There were from Africa—real woolly-headed niggers, with athletic frames, always laughing, singing, or playing cards: one of them is worth six Lascars. We had two John Chinamen for carpenters—quiet fellows, with their pigtailed tied round their heads, and gigantic white trousers, made without regard to size, as there was room for six ordinary legs.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CADETS IN A CAFE AT SUEZ.

A number of young fellows, cadets for India, went into this café, which is the most elegant in the town, and at the same time the largest, though not boasting of many looking-glasses, as you see, nor any tables or chairs; yet the coffee is good. In the centre is a large square stone, covered with matting; a wooden pillar supports the roof, composed of beams; and two Arab oil-lamps light up this "ilgiant" café. Round the room runs a stone divan, likewise covered with matting, hubble-bubbles, and narghiles. The door is, like all the café doors of Egypt, carved and open lattice-work in the Moorish style. An odour of Turkish tobacco and camels—that, once smelt, can never be forgotten, and pervades every Arab town, even Alexandria—reigns supreme here. The old gentleman just going to sip his coffee (the one nearest you on the left) is a real live soldier who escorts the caravan across the desert; next to him, in full tarboosh and *coffieh* (as the bright-coloured silk scarf is called), sits *à la Turk*, and perfectly at home, your humble servant and Celestial artist. We exchange many whiffs and pass the narghilé from our respectable mouth, which piece of politeness on my part is returned by the hardy veteran by touching his forehead with the fingers of his right hand, expressive of thanks. On the stone above mentioned recline in all attitudes the merry cadets, puffing away the fragrant latakia and other delectable weeds for the solace of mankind in general and cadets in particular. Some are tugging away at the hubble-bubbles, others inhaling the gorgeous narghilé, the more lazy preferring the chibouk, and one, alas! smoking a cutty. The head-dresses, you will perceive, are not at all such as the said cadets would walk down Regent-street with, but English at home and English in Egypt are two distinct beings: at home, proud and not given to much talking; in Egypt, giving tongue freely, associating with natives, giving them unlimited backsheesh, jolly as possible, and most eccentric in costume.

In the right-hand corner, near the door, is the culinary department, with concomitant utensils for the decoction of the beverage "which cheers," &c. The *chef* of this cuisine, in white turban and blue over-shirt, is handing a gentleman a lighted piece of charcoal at the end of a pair of tongs, as it is wont for Egyptians when the igniting of the fragrant weed is the object nearest to the heart. A small boy, a Nubian by his white skull-cap and blue shirt, is handing round the café. He possesses not the *serviette* of our Parisian *garçon*, nor is his linen quite so resplendent; but he is a very good *garçon*, and does his duty to our satisfaction. The cups, of porcelain, are in other cups of brass or metal. The gentleman with the striped hood is Achmed, our faithful guide through the bazaar at Suez, to whom I left a waistcoat, of which said Achmed was not a little proud. Good luck to him, for a faithful and jovial guide! Poor fellow, his eyes, like most natives, were very bad indeed. Through the open door a camel's head is visible; he is promenading through the bazaar. Having paid for our beverage and "baccy," we leave this most delightful spot and our noisy but hilarious friends; and, touching our foreheads and lips *à l'Arabe*, we depart singing; and are noisily cheered with real hurrahs by the natives in English, which they all speak, being very



UNLOADING SPECIE FOR INDIA AND CHINA, AT THE WHARF, SUEZ.

much up in all figurative or slang expressions, which is not to be wondered at, considering their own language abounds in metaphor.

UNLOADING SPECIE AT SUEZ.

Here is the process of transmitting your extra cash. Bars of silver and gold are put into small deal boxes, with the name of the place they are for painted in black letters on them. Each camel only carries six of these boxes—three on each side—in a kind of network all camels have for carrying weights. The camels fill a square place on the wharf, which you see in the drawing, and are there loaded and unloaded. The hardy Bedouins who have walked most of the way from Cairo (eighty miles) carry enormous weights, but here one box is quite sufficient. They are carrying them to be shipped, under the direction of a gentleman with a whip. The camel in front has his leg tied to his neck for being a naughty camel: he is thus prevented from bolting. In the background you have a glimpse of the Post-office, and close to it the American Consul's. A jolly life they must have of it here.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND.

On Monday the foundation-stone of an institution long needed in the British service was laid upon a tract of ground adjoining Richmond-green. The object of this new establishment is to give sound practical information to such gentlemen as intend to enter the cavalry service as a profession. The college has been founded under distinguished patronage, including the leading cavalry officers, and a large number of the aristocracy. Among others present on Monday were the Duchess

of St. Albans, the Earl of Essex, the Ladies Pelham Clinton, Lieutenant-General Lord Downes, Lady Raglan, Colonel Douglas, General Cannon, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, and upwards of 300 general visitors. Lord and Lady Combermere were received by Mr. Wallace Barrow, the resident commandant, and other officers of the college; and, having inspected the spacious riding-school (recently erected in the grounds as a temporary provision until a larger school is built), they were conducted to a marquee, where the drawings and plan of the college buildings to be erected were exhibited by Mr. Broadbridge, the architect. A procession was then formed to the site, where, a prayer for the occasion having been offered up by the Rev. Dr. Emerton, Mr. Stocqueler read an address to Lady Combermere, which, after referring in high terms to the military achievements of the Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, pointed out the necessity which existed for the institution of the Cavalry College, and expressing to Lady Combermere the gratitude of the committee for her Ladyship presiding at this meeting, to which her Ladyship made a short but gracious reply. A handsome silver trowel was then presented to her Ladyship, who very gracefully adjusted the mortar. The stone was then lowered to its intended place, in which some coins were deposited, and, after the blessing was pronounced, the ceremony terminated. The band of the 1st Life Guards were stationed in the grounds.

An elegant dejeuner, provided in great profusion by Mr. Willis, of St. James's-street, was then served in the lecture-hall of the college, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The customary loyal toasts were followed by the healths of Lord and Lady Combermere; in responding to which the Field Marshal said that he most cordially approved of the college, and knew that it was thought hopefully of at head-quarters. He trusted that its beneficial effects in the

service would be soon evinced, and lasting in their operation; and he considered it of vital importance that professional occupations should fill up the time that elapsed between young men leaving school and entering the service. He trusted, too, that infantry officers who looked to being majors and adjutants would attend the college, if only to learn to ride. After the dejeuner, quadrille parties were formed in the lecture-hall and under the marquee on the lawn, and dancing was prolonged with much spirit to an advanced hour of the evening. The day's proceedings owe much of their success to the judicious management of Mr. Stocqueler.

The new college building (of which we engrave a View) will be a handsome edifice in the Romanesque style: the central portion, to accommodate fifty pupils, is expected by the architect, Mr. Broadbridge, to be finished within four months.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Court of Common Council presented an unusually gay appearance on Thursday, the 21st inst., in consequence of the attendance of a number of ladies to witness the ceremony of presenting the freedom



BOX IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON WAS PRESENTED TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

of the city to Dr. Livingstone, as a testimonial in recognition of his zealous and persevering exertions in the important discoveries he has made in Africa—by which geographical, geological, and their kindred sciences have been advanced, and facts ascertained that may extend the trade and commerce of this country, and hereafter secure to the native tribes of the vast African continent the blessings of knowledge and civilisation. Dr. Livingstone was introduced amid great applause by Mr. J. E. Saunders and Alderman Rose, the mover and seconder of the resolution; and, after the declaration of freedom was read, was addressed by Sir John Key, Bart., the Chamberlain, in a highly-eulogistic speech, in which were fully detailed the difficulties overcome and the benefits to science and art achieved by his indomitable zeal. Dr. Livingstone's address, in reply, was vehemently cheered; and after receiving the congratulations of the Lord Mayor and the principal members of the Corporation, and of the Lady Mayoress and several ladies, he retired amid great applause.

The freedom was presented to the Doctor in an ornamental box or casket, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Spink and Son, of Gracechurch-street.

The box itself is of African oak, with representations of miniature palm-trees in frosted silver at each corner. Upon each of the four sides is a silver plate—upon that in front is engraved the resolution of the Court; that at the back represents an African scene, with the Doctor exploring a river; at the ends are Science and Commerce in bold relief. Science is surrounded by a globe, compass, and telescope; Commerce, by coal-pits, shafts, &c. The lid is surmounted by a group of figures—an European holding the hand of friendship to an African under a palm-tree. The design is highly characteristic, and the metal-work is beautifully executed.



THE CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND: FOUNDATION-STONE LAID ON MONDAY.



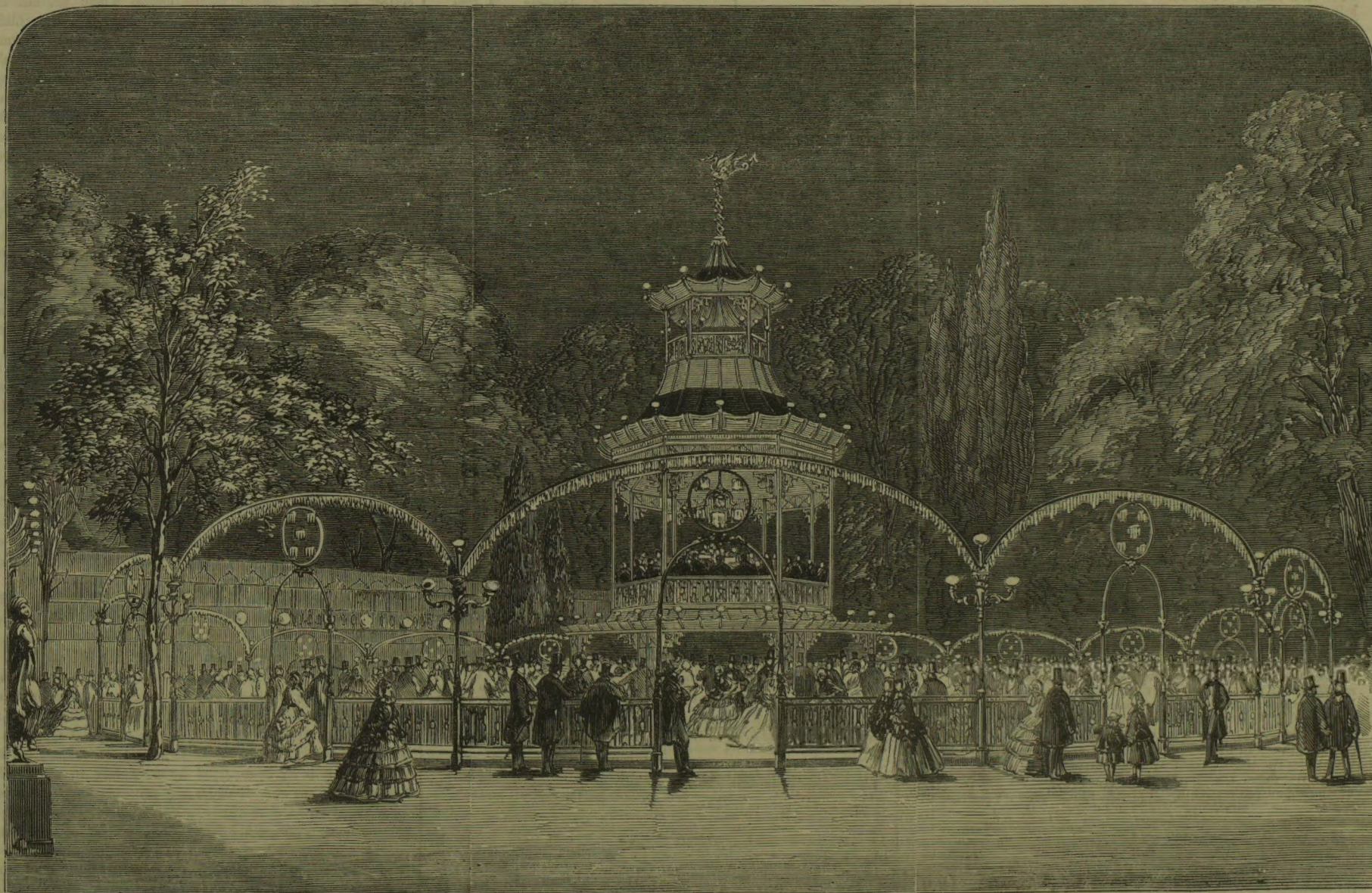
RESTORATION-DAY (29TH OF MAY) AT UPTON-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

RESTORATION-DAY IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

MANY relics of olden time linger in and around the faithful city of Worcester. Its buildings carry us back to the times of Wulstan and down-

wards; but in many parts of the county the customs of the people yet partake of the character which conferred on our land the title of "Merrie England." The era, however, which has more particularly left its impress on Worcestershire is that of the Rebellion and the Restoration.

The Guildhall of the cathedral city still exhibits on its fine front the statues of the two Charleses, &c.; and in the large hall are two cannon and nine suits of armour which were used at the Battle of Worcester. In a small street is shown an old half-timbered edifice where Charles II.



CREMORNE GARDENS: "THE CRYSTAL PLATFORM."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

AN educational movement, under the high auspices of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, has been announced as shortly to be commenced by a public meeting, at which the Prince will take the chair. The objects of the movement are, as we understand, to collect facts with regard to the causes which prevent the existing means of education from being available to the children of the labouring classes and the poor; and not for the elaboration of any new theory or system of National Education, either secular or religious. Such a movement, made under such high direction and patronage, can but be productive of good. It is painfully notorious to all who use their eyes and understanding that the bulk of the children of England are not educated. At the same time it is almost equally notorious, if statistics are good for anything, that such large numbers of English children from the ages of six to ten or twelve attend school, that the reproach of indifference to education ought not to be levelled either against the lower or upper classes. Where, then, is the discrepancy between fact and figures? Does it not lie in the fact that the school attendances of multitudes of children are next to valueless, because they are taken from school at too early an age? Or may it not be accounted for on the supposition that Sunday-school education, which forbids writing, arithmetic, geography, and all the sciences, and which only permits reading—with the Bible for a spelling-book—is not of itself sufficient to constitute an education to fit a child for the business of life? If the education which is paraded before the public by figures in statistical tables is insufficient and indifferent—and if the children be submitted for too short a period even to this indifferent and insufficient course of instruction—all our boasts of the progress of education among the masses of the people have no foundation; and the young remain in ignorance, although there are abundance of schools, and no lack of teachers. We trust that the proposed inquiry will embrace both of these classes of facts. The country must not only learn how soon a stern and inevitable necessity compels the parent to take his child from school, to work for the subsistence of the family, but how little qualified Sunday-school instruction is, while it is confined to reading and spelling, to expand the minds of British children, and to fit them for playing a proper part in a mechanical, scientific, and intellectual age. The remedy, we admit, is full of difficulties; but the collection of the facts will serve a beneficial end. If we cannot compel parents, who need the labour of their children for their own subsistence and that of their offspring, to keep them at school beyond a certain period, or even to send them to school at all, we can at least see how far this necessity is to be modified by delegating to the employer of infant labour the duty of educating the children by whose work he is partly enabled to thrive. We can also see to what extent, without doing violence to conscientious scruples, or interfering with religious belief, we may induce the managers of Sunday-schools to include writing, arithmetic, geography, geology, astronomy, and other branches of study, among the religious exercises of the only clear day that the children of the labouring poor have at their disposal for mental and religious improvement. If such a movement in advance could be made, the existing means of educa-

tion in England might be much more largely and more beneficially used than at present; and there would be all the less reason for the establishment of that National System of Education which many good and humane people look upon with distrust and distaste, for political and religious reasons. We have many schools, and many teachers, and much money for educational purposes; but for all except the rich of the upper, and the well-to-do of the middle, classes we have very little education in this country. To be able to spell Ebenezer or Jeremiah is no doubt a good thing; but it would be better for the child who can do so much if he could also go through the multiplication-table, keep books by single or double entry, and extract the square and cube roots. We put it for the consideration of the eminent philanthropists and philosophers who are to support the Prince in this movement whether, after they shall have collected their facts, it will not greatly facilitate their objects if they can agree upon some broad fundamental principle in this matter? Were there no Poor-law in England we can easily suppose how difficult a thing it would be to provide for the relief of the destitute, whether young or old; and what a clamour would be raised if any daring statesman attempted to tax the country for their maintenance. But, the right of the poor to subsistence having been accepted as a fundamental principle, there is found to be no practical difficulty in working the machinery or in raising the money to provide for them. So, in like manner, with education. If it were boldly laid down as a principle that it is the right of every British child to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that it is as criminal in any one to prevent them from being instructed in these branches of education as, under the Poor-law, it is to starve them to death, a great many difficulties which now look very formidable would diminish and disappear.

Until such a great principle is solemnly made the basis of our legislation upon the subject, little real progress will be made. The time, we believe, is ripening to that consummation, and the efforts of the Prince Consort and those who support his Royal Highness in the movement will tend to expedite it. The unworthy fear that the working and lower classes could be too well instructed has nearly died out from amongst us. It is recognised at last that there are no practical limits to education; that every day of life affords the means of self-culture to the wise; and that, however well informed the poor may become, the rich, having more leisure, may become better informed still. Of all enemies to rational freedom, to contentment, and to peace, Ignorance is the worst and the most savage. A well-instructed people will be a loyal, a moral, and a religious people. It is only when the upper and middle classes are inferior in morality and in education to the lower that the existing institutions of society become endangered. Of such a catastrophe there is not the remotest risk in this country. To whatever elevation the poor may attain, the rich will go beyond it. Fortunately this truth is recognised both by rich and poor, to their mutual advantage.

ALTHOUGH the Attorney-General has not yet seen his way to the successful prosecution of the too notorious managers and directors of the Royal British Bank, he has introduced into Parliament a bill which is likely to become law, and which will effectually provide in future for the punishment of such offenders. Sir Richard Bethell's bill is a comprehensive one, and includes provisions for the trial and punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust, whether committed by trustees and executors, or by bankers. Bankers there must be; and bankers in the exercise of the calling by which they live will be as ready as ever to undertake the charge of the moneys of their clients, and to bear the new responsibilities created by Sir Richard Bethell's Act; but we doubt very much whether, under the new system, persons will be found to incur the liabilities of trusts and executorships so readily as they do at present, and whether the result of the measure will not be to make the Court of Chancery the general trustee and executor of the British people. Under the operation of such a law as Sir Richard has introduced, foolhardy will be the man who consents to be an executor; rash, and indifferent to his own peace of mind, will be he who accepts the troublesome, the thankless, the dangerous office of trustee to any person or to any estate whatsoever. But, leaving this point for future consideration, and recommending it to the thorough discussion of the common-law lawyers as well as of the equity practitioners of the House of Commons, we pass to those portions of Sir Richard Bethell's bill which define the liabilities of the managers and directors of public companies, bodies corporate, joint-stock associations, and banks. In the admirable judgment of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on the affairs of the Royal British Bank, of which we last week gave the substance, it was shown in detail how the directors and others had offended against the laws of commercial morality and of private honesty, and in what way they had broken faith, not only with the Crown which had granted them a charter, but with their own unfortunate depositors, and still more unfortunate shareholders. If they escaped punishment in consequence of any vagueness, looseness, or deficiency in the existing law, the same impunity will not attend any other persons in their situation who may be tempted hereafter to run a similar course of dishonesty. In this case the horse may have been stolen without hope of recovery; but the stable door will be shut in future, and it will be as easy to punish fraudulent bankers, directors, and managers of companies, as it is now to punish pickpockets, footpads, forgers, burglars, and highwaymen. Under the designation of misdemeanour, a crime punishable by penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, are to be included such offences in the management, or rather the mismanagement, of joint-stock funds as were brought to light during the late protracted examination before the Court of Bankruptcy, and many other offences of a cognate description. To take fraudulently any of the property or funds of a public company; to destroy, falsify, or alter, or to be privy and consenting to the destruction, falsification, or alteration of, the books of such company; to circulate, or join in circulating, by advertisement, or prospectus, or otherwise, any false statement, with the intention of deceiving any member, shareholder, or creditor of a company, or with the intention of inducing any person to become a shareholder, partner, or depositor in such concern;—all these offences are to be considered misdemeanours, rendering the persons guilty of them liable to be placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court. It is

our English fashion to deal with affairs as they arise; to make laws to suit emergencies; to patch the public shoe at such places—and such only, whether it be toe or heel—where the gap or the abrasion may show itself; and for this reason Parliament and the public will, we suppose, be content to receive the bill of the Attorney-General. At some future time, perhaps, the necessity of a codification and simplification of our Commercial Law, which is notoriously the most cumbrous and the most uncertain in Europe, will become apparent to a strong and willing Minister. In the meantime the country must merely look for instalments of justice. Sir Richard Bethell's bill is an instalment—and a "step in the right direction;" and as such—with an amendment, we trust, of the sections relative to trusteeships and executorships—the country will accept it, and look forward to the day when its code of commercial laws will be made so clear and simple that he who runs may read and understand it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW READING ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—An advertisement has appeared to this effect:—"Numerous applications being made daily to view the new Reading Room, the trustees have ordered that the public shall be admitted for that purpose between the hours of six and eight o'clock p.m., from the 27th inst. to the 30th of June next, inclusive, Sundays excepted."

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The following rules have been sanctioned for the admission to this museum, which will be opened to the public in June:—"The collections of objects relating to education, architecture, and trade, of pictures, sculpture, ornamental art, and models of patented inventions, will be open to the public daily, from ten till four in the daytime, and from seven to ten in the evening on Mondays and Thursdays, except during the appointed vacations. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and daily during the Easter and Christmas weeks, the public will be admitted free; but on these days, books, models, examples, casts, &c., cannot be removed for study. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays the public will be admitted on payment of 6d. each person. This sum during the daytime will enable any person to consult any books, diagrams, &c., in the collections of education, and to copy any article in the collections of art, except modern paintings, for which special permission in writing must be obtained. In the evening, works cannot be removed. An annual ticket of admission to all the collections, morning and evening, may be obtained for 10s. The Library of Art is open every day from eleven a.m. to nine p.m., except Saturday, when it is closed at four p.m., and the usual vacations. All registered students of the Central School of Art have free admission to the library. Occasional students are admitted upon payment of 6d., which will entitle them to entrance for six days from the day of the payment of the fee, inclusive. A monthly ticket may be obtained for 1s. 6d., and an annual admission for 10s."

MR. SHEEPHANKS' COLLECTION.—The fireproof building erected to receive Mr. Sheephanks' munificent gift being on the point of completion, that gentleman has handed over the whole of his pictures and drawings to the Department of Art; and it is understood that the pictures and drawings will be exhibited to the public early in the coming month, when the Museum of Art at South Kensington will open.

EXETER HALL.—On Sunday night the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, in the large room of Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded. On the front row of the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Robert Baxter, Esq., M.P., and a number of other gentlemen. The special service commenced by the reading of the Litany and the singing of hymns selected for the occasion, copies of which were printed and circulated by the direction of the special service committee. The Bishop of Carlisle took his text from Romans iv. 3. "What saith the Scriptures?" and addressed his audience in an energetic manner for nearly an hour. The service concluded with a hymn and the usual benediction.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Sunday a sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the parish church of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, in aid of the funds of the above institution. The sacred edifice was crowded, and at the close of the service a liberal subscription was made. This useful society was established in 1827, for allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single females, daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society, without distinction of religion, sect, or country.

THE CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.—A grand choral festival is to be given in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, June 18th, on behalf of the Choir Benevolent Fund, which was established some years since for the purpose of forming a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clerks connected with the various cathedrals.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of this hospital took place at the London Tavern on Friday, the 22nd inst.—the Duke of Wellington in the chair. This institution, which was opened in 1851, is the only foundation of the kind in all that great and rapidly-extending neighbourhood which has grown up around the terminus of the Great Western Railway, under the name of "Tyburnia." The annual cost of the charity is £7000; of which the income from regular annual subscriptions, &c., is only £3000; leaving £4000 to be obtained by the anniversary dinner, concerts, sermons, legacies, &c. A new Accident Ward had been completed during the past year, at a cost of £1700—a considerable part of which amount is yet unpaid. The list of subscriptions at the dinner amounted to about £1500.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of this institution, which was founded in 1851 for the relief of soldiers' widows, in memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, was held on Monday afternoon, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale in the chair. From the report it appeared that the income of the institution was £6625 19s. 11d., whilst the expenditure was only £3750 15s. 2d. Among many instances of munificence towards this institution it was stated that the late General Sir N. Thorn, Colonel of the Buffs, had undertaken to erect, furnish, and endow in perpetuity eight rooms for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment; and also to erect a chapel capable of containing 100 persons.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The Printers' Pension Society dinner took place on Friday, the 22nd inst., at the London Tavern—the Duke of Wellington presiding. The subscriptions amounted to about £500; and the whole festival went off in the most satisfactory manner.

THE NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report was adopted; and the company adjourned to a very elegant supper, which was presided over by Mr. John Walter, M.P. The subscription list amounted to upwards of £100.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this institution was held on Monday, at the society's house, 15, Whitehall—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the president, in the chair. The report of the council, detailing the progress of the society during the past year, was read and adopted. The finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition. The President then delivered the society's gold medals, which had been awarded to Colonel A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, for his valuable geological operations in that country; and to Mr. A. C. Gregory, for his extensive and important explorations in Western and Northern Australia. The President next delivered an address on the progress of geographical research during the past year. Sir R. Murchison was re-elected President for the ensuing year. The anniversary was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, in the evening.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.—The result of the Mansion House meetings, on Mr. Pearson's proposed measures (the last of which was held on Tuesday), has been the passing of the following resolution:—"That it is considered by this meeting that it is desirable that the Secretary of State for the Home Department should be empowered and recommended in certain cases to substitute for fixed periods of imprisonment and transportation a proportionate number of hours of labour, to be performed by convicted criminals in this country or in the colonies as considerations of economy and expediency may dictate. And also to provide in all such cases for the moral and religious instruction of each criminal, with an allowance of food, bodily comfort, rest, and recreation, corresponding in character and amount with his conduct and industry in confinement, so as to excite motives, powers, and habits of industry, self-reliance, and self-control, and thus to render criminals the voluntary instruments of their own maintenance, punishment, reformation, and release."

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The annual meeting of the governors of this corporation, for the election of widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen to permanent pensions, was held at the corporation-house, in Bloomsbury-place, on the 26th inst. The applications of 145 ladies, widows and aged single daughters of clergymen, seeking assistance from the funds of the society, were submitted, forty-one of whom were elected to pensions, and 100 received small donations. The total number of pensioners was stated to be 711, of whom 405 are widows. The pensions are from £10 to £25 per annum, and are raised from time to time as the funds allow.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Stephenson, as President to the Institution of Civil Engineers, gave his Annual Conversation, which was attended by the leading men of science and letters. The theatre of the Institution and the suite of rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the walls were hung with paintings; the exhibition of working models of scientific inventions, and beautiful works in the metallic and ceramic arts proved very attractive; the arrangements by the secretary, Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., were very complete; and the fête was altogether a highly successful reunion. The Princes of Oude and their suits were present in their richly-jewelled costumes; and the number of guests in official dresses (it being her Majesty's birthday) was very considerable.

THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Thursday morning, according to annual custom, the children connected with the various charity schools in the metropolis attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The children of each school went in procession through the metropolis, with the incumbent of the parish and the churchwardens at their head, and on arriving at St. Paul's took their places on raised seats on the floor beneath the dome. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—On Wednesday the usual apposition and distribution of prizes took place in St. Paul's School, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, the High Master; the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, the Wardens of the Mercers' Company, Mr. Adderley, M.P., and a large number of visitors.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—Tuesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held in the Lecture Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—Vice-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the president, in the chair. According to the balance-sheet the total receipts for the year, including the amounts paid for board and tuition, and received for the different scholarships, was £2433 18s. 8d. The total expenditure was £2280 6s. 1d.

SALE OF REDPATH'S EFFECTS.—On Saturday the third day's sale of the effects of Leopold Redpath took place at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. This is the last of his property for sale under the fiat of bankruptcy. A number of pictures were sold, which brought high prices. Saturday's sale produced £4902; and the three days' sale realised about £9000.

THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON.—The ship *Southern Cross*, belonging to Messrs. Bennett and Aspinwall, which left Gravesend on Saturday last, for New Zealand, had on board a large number of emigrants—about sixty of whom, at the invitation of the charterers, had been selected by Captain Neale Porter from the unemployed workmen of London, in whose welfare he has taken great interest.

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON ART.—On Wednesday afternoon Cardinal Wiseman delivered the second of two lectures (the first having been given on Friday, the 22nd inst.) "On the Manner of Collecting and Arranging a National Gallery of Paintings," at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. The Cardinal was surrounded on the platform by many artists of eminence and others interested in art.

MR. BARON CHANNELL AND THE HOME CIRCUIT.—A banquet was given to Mr. Baron Channell on Saturday evening last at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, by the members of the Home Circuit, to celebrate his elevation to the judicial bench. One hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The party was joined by Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Russell Gurney, and other former members of the circuit. Mr. Serjeant Shee, the present leader, presided; and the most hearty reception was given by the company to their distinguished guest.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—A meeting of the members and friends of this association "for the total suppression of the liquor traffic" was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall. The Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, addressed the meeting, and strenuously advocated a "Maine Law," which, he said, he had no doubt would be passed in England. Various resolutions were adopted in support of the objects of the association.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—Last week the births of 885 boys and 748 girls—in all 1633 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1489. The weekly deaths registered in London were, in the week that ended on Saturday, 948. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1007. The deaths of last week were less by 160 than the number which would have occurred under the average rate of mortality in the third week of May.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—This institution, which started under such favourable auspices, has at last proved a failure, and is about to be closed—the ratepayers having some time since declined to sanction a rate, and the voluntary aid afforded, being found (after a lengthened trial) quite inadequate to the support of the establishment, even under the most economical arrangements. It is to be shut up on Wednesday, the 24th of June next. The books are to be returned to such of the donors as may apply for them prior to the cessation of the business of the library.

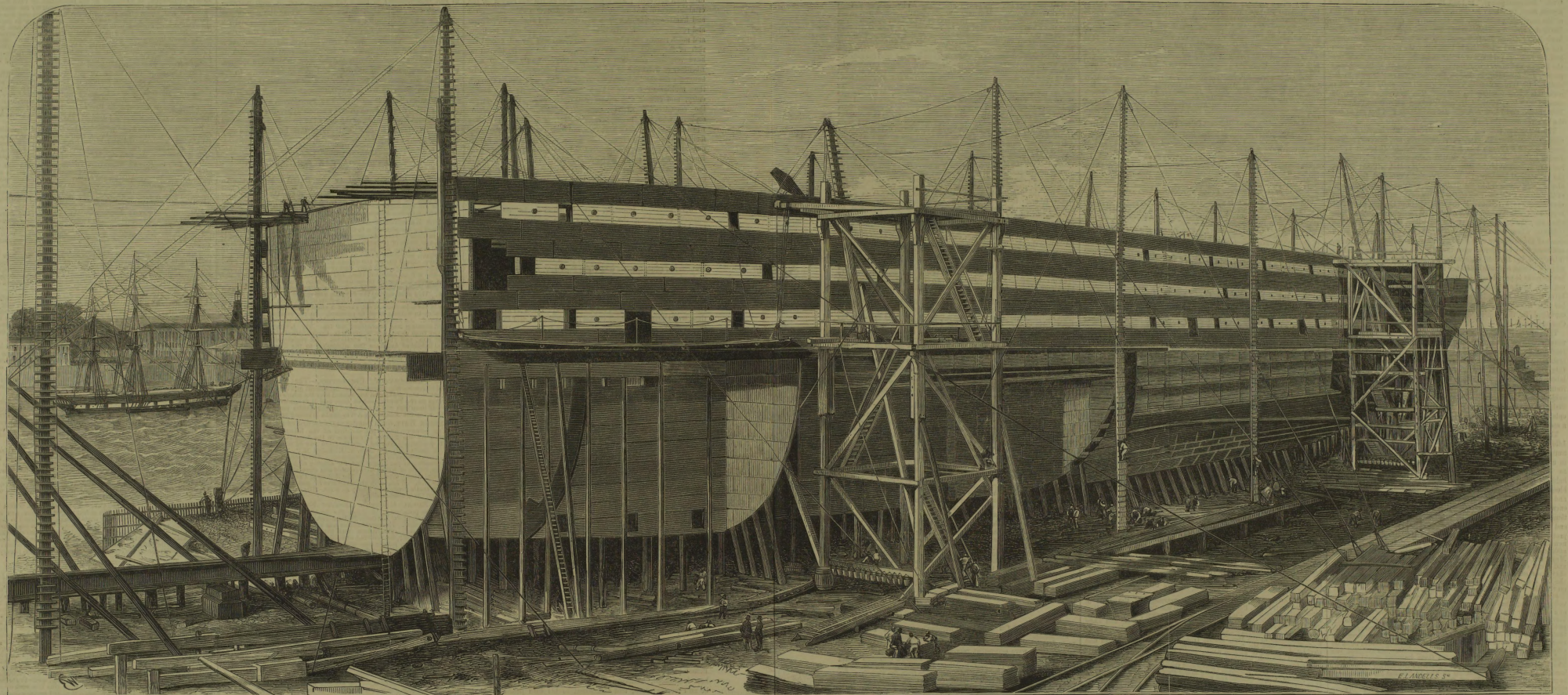
PLAIN SPEAKING.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Having seen a paragraph in your last Saturday's number, May 23rd, headed "Plain Speaking," and containing an extract from the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, I should be much obliged if you would insert these few words upon it. The letter, purporting to be written by Lord Orford, was first published in a London newspaper in the year 1823, whereas the extract puts it in the present tense—"Lord Orford writes as follows." One can hardly understand how such a mistake can have occurred; and, at any rate, it seems hard that after a lapse of four-and-thirty years of, one might hope, added wisdom and reflection, the follies of past times should be reproduced against a nobleman, now in old age, who lives a quiet, unobtrusive life, whose name seldom appears in public print, and the last time it did so not ungraciously, as assisting at a meeting for the establishment of a free library at Norwich. Hard, I have said, if true—harder (and yet not so hard in truth) when the story itself is without foundation. When, in 1823, the letter was first published in a London newspaper, a near relative of Lord Orford wrote to the Secretary of the Norwich Bible Society to ask if it were true that such a letter had been received by him. His answer was a clear and positive denial. Lord Orford, he said, in declining their invitation to be their president, had done so in a very courteous letter. Had I no personal feeling in the matter I should have felt it but right to have informed you of the true state of the case; and I feel sure you will not be tardy in doing justice where I am convinced, you had no intention to wound.—I remain, &c., R. W. V.

WRECK OF THE "MARTIN LUTHER." (See page 410).—We have received a communication from Captain Christian, of the steam-ship *Topus*, relative to the services of Lieutenant Cartwright in saving the 530 souls on board the *Martin Luther*. Captain Christian says:—"I have no desire to detract from Lieutenant Cartwright's courageous conduct in volunteering to accompany my third officer, Mr. Johnson, to ascertain the condition of the wreck. The boat was in sole charge of Mr. Johnson, who carried out my orders with (as the public are aware) the happiest results."

THE MONSTER SHIP AT MILLWALL.

WHEN we compare the humble beginnings of Steam Navigation which has practically only existed within the last forty years, and contrast the little Clyde steamer—puffing, straining, and sputtering away at the tremendous rate of nine miles an hour; striving to disguise her "odious funnel," and her wonderful cabin, eleven feet wide, with "handsome carpeting," and her single sofa, "clothed with maroon," and her one "large mirror" above the sofa; and her "bookshelves at each side"—when we contrast this marvel of the day with the floating palaces that now carry civilisation to the most distant ends of the globe, we may well be overwhelmed with wonder at the rapid progress which British skill, wealth, and energy have effected in so brief a period.

We pass rapidly over the unimportant improvements in steam navigation until Mr. David Napier adventured and successfully established a regular communication between Britain and the surrounding countries, and obtained the dominion of the open sea by means of steam. Between the years 1815 and 1822 he had conferred upon the public the benefits of the steam-packet postal system, and had given to commercial enterprise a new and powerful impetus by the establishment of the first line of trading steam-ships between Liverpool, Greenock, and Glasgow. The construction, in 1822, of the *James Watt*, to ply between Leith and London, was a great stride in this branch of nautical architecture. Her dimensions were 146 feet over all, 26 feet beam, and 448 tons measurement. She carried two engines, and, for beauty of form, strength of construction, and speed, was regarded as the model of sea-going steamers, and for many years maintained her supremacy over all competitors. Her fame was, however, destined to be eclipsed by the construction of what may be designated the leviathan class of steamers, employed for the performance of long voyages, with heavy cargoes and numerous passages, with a celerity and certainty that sailing-vessels could never attain. The voyage between this country and America was, however, the great achievement to which English skill and enterprise had yet to be directed. A company was formed to carry out this project; and the *Great Western* was built under the superintendence of a man who, like Richelieu, never permitted the word "fail" into his vocabulary. In 1838 Mr. I. K. Brunel had the satisfaction of witnessing his first



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP BUILDING ON THE STOCKS, MILLWALL, 22,500 TONS BURDEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. SCOTT RUSSELL.

great steamer perform the voyage to America in fifteen days in perfect safety. Levantine steam-ships on the screw and paddle principle now begin to be employed regularly between Europe and America; and in July, 1850, the Cunard line of steamers was established for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and Halifax. Increasing in magnitude as they were successively built, these vessels, which at first measured 1140 tons each, rose to 1850 tons. The Collins Company, formed in America to compete with Cunard's command, running their steam-ships in 1850, and astonished the world with magnificent vessels of 3000 tons burden, performing the voyage to and from New York in an average run of twelve days; establishing the important fact that the speed of a vessel increased in a ratio corresponding to her size.

The trade to the East Indies and China, previous to the introduction of ocean steamers, had been carried on by sailing-vessels, via the Cape of Good Hope. In 1850, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company commenced operations by running steamers from England to Alexandria, whence the mails and passengers were transported by the Overland route across the desert to Suez, where they were re-shipped in other steamers belonging to the company, and conveyed down the Red Sea to India. The superb fleet of steamers built by this company, headed by the celebrated *Himalayas*, an iron screw-ship of 5500 tons, and the *Terris*, launched last year, have well deserved the praises bestowed upon them; but their usefulness was limited by the barrier of the desert and the inevitable inconvenience and delay of the Overland journey across the burning sands of Egypt. It was, moreover, felt by the commercial interests connected with the gigantic trade of India and China that the existing monopoly of the Oriental and Peninsular Company might be advantageously enlarged; and the matter being brought before Parliament, a committee of inquiry, with Lord Jocelyn at its head, was appointed to report upon it. After mature deliberation the committee reported against the continuance of the monopoly, and in the following year the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, then recently established, endeavored to obtain a portion, at least, of the Government contract for carrying the Indian mails, which the Oriental and Peninsular Company had hitherto held. Failing in this, the new company sold the two steamers which were being built for them at Bristol, and determined to try if the difficulties, which opposed direct steam communication with India and Australia, could not be removed. Calling to their assistance Mr. Brunel, whose previous triumphs in naval architecture had given him a world-wide celebrity, he perceived that the time had come when the question should be settled as to the superiority of steam-ships over sailing-ships, which were employed upon world-round voyages. In looking about for the cause of the failure of the steamers employed in the Australian trade to make such voyages in less time than clipper sailing-ships, or vessels fitted with auxiliary steam-power, he saw that the principles he had twenty years previously with reference to the Atlantic trade were applicable in an eminent degree to voyages via the Cape; and he came to the

conclusion that a vessel might be built of a capacity for carrying sufficient fuel to render her independent of supplies to be derived from coaling depots during the voyage, to which depots coal had to be sent, as an immense cost, by many ships from London. Full of this grand idea, he applied to Mr. John Scott Russell, the eminent engineer and iron-ship builder of Millwall, to know if he would undertake the construction of a steam-ship of the required magnitude. Mr. Russell eagerly seized upon a suggestion of which his comprehensively practical mind instantly perceived the value, and, setting earnestly to work upon Mr. Brunel's design, he had in one day nearly completed his rough plans of the vessel, when Mr. Brunel came to him and said he had changed his mind about his new ship. Mr. Russell was confounded, for he had set his heart upon building the largest steamer that had ever been launched. "I find, on consideration," continued Brunel, "that a ship of the size I proposed will not answer our purpose. We shall want one of sufficient capacity to carry 6000 or 6500 tons of coal for the voyage out and home." He had evidently calculated every detail and bearing of the question, and found that, although the delay of coaling on the voyage would be avoided by his original design, yet the cost of sending to an Australian port the quantity of coal necessary for the homeward voyage would still be enormous, and would prove a serious drawback to the commercial success of his plan. Calculating the distance to Australia and back at 22,500 miles, and allowing one ton burden for every mile to be steamed, it resulted that he would require a vessel of 22,500 tons burden for his purpose. This gigantic design did not dismay Mr. Russell, who expressed himself ready to take the contract for building the "monster ship," and perfecting a design which, for boldness and originality, eclipsed every previous achievement in naval architecture.

Two important questions suggest themselves to almost every mind respecting Mr. Brunel's plan. In the first place, how is the proper proportioning strength and power suitable for the greatly-increased dimensions of the ship to be obtained? and next, by what contrivance is such a prodigious mass of inert matter to be carried from the stocks into the water? These and every other difficulty incident to his novel design appear to have been considered and provided for by Mr. Brunel, as shall presently be shown; and we now look forward to the successful launching of this Levantine ship as the inauguration of a new era in the science of shipbuilding and steam navigation which will tend not only to the commercial prosperity of this country, but to the advancement of civilization in the remotest quarters of the globe, and to the project emanating from such a source was certain to find confidence with the public, and the magnitude of the idea was only equalled by the spirit with which the enterprise was supported by the commercial interests of the country. People had not forgotten how twenty years ago Mr. Brunel made a bold stride in opposition to the opinion of some "learned doctors" when he designed the *Great Western*, and increased her dimensions by thirty feet in length and eight feet in breadth over the largest paddle-wheel steamer then afloat.

It was prophesied that she would "break her back" on the ridge of one of the mountainous waves of the Atlantic, or "go down and foremast" in a heavy sea—neither of which distressing casualties, we need scarcely say, befell the doomed ship, which crossed the Atlantic eighty-four times in the space of six years with perfect safety. Experience has confirmed the soundness of Mr. Brunel's scientific theories, as will be seen by the progressive size and power of our steam-ships during the last few years. We can compare the *Great Western*, 240 feet in length by 57 feet in width, with the *British Queen*, 275 feet in length by 61 feet in width; the latter with the *Great Britain*, 325 feet by 51 feet; the *Great Britain* with the *Himalayas*, 270 feet by 43 feet, or the *Peruvia*, 300 feet by 45 feet; and these with the *Great Eastern*, which measures 621 feet by 85 feet, being nearly three times the length of the *Great Western*—the giant of 1838 having become the pigmy of 1857.

The construction of the Levantine steam-ship having been finally determined on by the Great Eastern Company, according to the design of Mr. Brunel, a convenient site for the undertaking was selected on the eastern shore of the Thames, near Millwall, adjacent to the works of Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co., by whom the contract for building the ship, and also for the paddle-engines, was taken. The screw-engines have been supplied by Messrs. Watt and Co. of Birmingham (for it is intended that the means of propulsion of this immense floating mass shall combine the powers of the paddle, screw, and sail). The preparation of the ground for sustaining the enormous weight to be placed upon it was in itself a work of great labour; piles were driven to an immense depth in the earth; workshops, forges, foundries, and depots for the various descendants of Tubal Cain were erected, and on the 1st of May, 1854, the building of the Levantine ship commenced, on the line laid down by Mr. Scott Russell.

And now having cleared the way for the introduction of the "great feat" itself, we will ask our readers to accompany us in a visit to the "monster," whose huge bulk has so long attracted the attention and curiosity of voyagers on the Thames between Greenwich and London. Two routes present themselves to the enterprising traveller. He may either take the Greenwich steamer, and land at Millwall; or penetrate to the Isle of Dogs by means of the Blackwall Railway, stopping at Limehouse, through whose tarry and fishy streets—narrow and ill contrived, as those of an old Continental town—he will be conveyed by a single-horse omnibus to the building-yard, a distance of a mile and a half, subject to the capriciousness of another vehicle coming in a contrary direction, which completely bars the right of way, until one or other of the litigant coaches break out of the difficulty. During the settlement of the question a numerous attendance of the idle population, who appear to be on the watch for these enterprising stoppages, take a lively interest in the discussion, and infuse in a variety of playful remarks on the outside passengers of the omnibus. Should it happen to be high water, you stand a chance of being "again

brought to a sudden check at the swing-bridge of the canal while some lubberly craft is being hauled in or out of the basin, with a contempt of alacrity perfectly irritating to the impatient visitor. Altogether, therefore, we recommend every one who has not practised patience as a German soldier to walk from the station to Millwall, although we cannot promise, like the Guide Books, that "the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood will charm every lover of nature;" indeed, we are bound to confess that these marshy fields, sparsely studded with stunted limes and poplars, muddy ditches, with here and there a meditative cow cropping the coarse herbage, are not suggestive of the sublime or beautiful; and that the "monster ship" is the only lion of which the Isle of Dogs has ever been enabled to boast.

Approaching Millwall from the river, whence we obtain the most perfect view of the ship, the stranger will only be struck by the singularity of a long massive block, which at first might be mistaken for a fortress erected on the low shore for the defence of Millwall and Poplar—a conjecture to which the regular rows of metal plates forming the sheathing of the ship, and which previous to the ship's side being painted a bright red colour, looked not unlike courses of masonry, gave probability. There is no beauty of form in the huge black structure, that like one of the Pyramids, seems destined to last through ages, and finally to crumble away under the slow hand of time on the spot where it stands. His first surprise is to learn that the seeming fortress is a ship.

"Impossible! that immense mass, which looks like one side of Russell's square set down on the margin of the Thames, can never be a ship!"

"It is, nevertheless, quite true, and perfectly possible. That is the *Great Eastern* steam-ship!" replies some obliging citizen.

"Prodigious folly!" exclaim, I know, will jump into any mad scheme. But when this huge monster is completed how will she be launched? It seems that the diver propeller forged to provide for that important operation; for I'm hanged if they have not built her broadside parallel with the water! Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! Pretty engineers to build a vessel that can never be floated!"

"My good friend, pray reserve your judgment until we have examined the matter more closely. Here are boats alongside will take us to Millwall in a few moments; step into one, and we will go on board the 'monster.'"

As the rapid strokes of the rowers lessen the distance between us and the huge structure her form becomes more distinct, and presently we can perceive the stem iron wall flowing into graceful curves and beautiful lines fore and aft, while her enormous proportions, gradually filling the eye, absorb in their magnitude every scene and sight of the river.

Standing in the broad shadow of the mighty ship, and looking upward to her deck some sixty feet from the ground, we feel an overbearing sense of man's corporeal insignificance, mingled with proud consciousness of his mental power—such as we experienced when for the first time we stood beneath the dome of St.

Paul's. Wonder for some minutes fixes us to the spot; and it is not until we have made a circuit of the ship—a distance equal to a walk round Berkeley-square—that we can realize in our mind the complete grandeur of the design. Some idea of the magnitude of the structure may be formed when our readers are told that the length of the ship between two plumb-lines dropped over her bow and stern is nearly the length of the river front of the Houses of Parliament, exclusive of the towers at the eastern and western extremities of the facade.

Everywhere, within, without, and around the gigantic hull, a busy multitude of human ants are toiling to accomplish this wonder of modern art. But where are the sturdy shipwrights chopping and flabbing with hatchet and adze, piercing the stout oak with unnumberable wounds, and driving tough trenails home with lusty blows? We miss the graceful colour of pitch and tar, and the pleasant pastime of clambering over piles of crooked timbers, and kicking to and fro the bright chips which he scattered around his coals built on the seashore. The familiar sounds of the saw and plane are unheard, but instead of these a clangour and

clank of hammers closing rivets up stuns the ear; gusts of smoke and steam from furnaces and engines assail the nostrils; and as in the enchanted Eastern city where everything was turned into stone, here everything appears to be changed into iron. The very workmen have iron frames and metallic voices, and we can almost fancy, when the bell rings for dinner, the fifteen hundred swartzy sons of Vulcan, who are daily employed on the work, being fed, like so many furnaces, with refiners of the best austere coal. Enter now with us the workshops of the establishment, and witness how clean in a hundred different ways does the work of man with a hundredfold power; observe how with mighty arm it planes and polishes and turns those immense plates and shafts of iron; see how it bends and bites and rends bolts and bars of the same metal; with what alacrity it punches those rivet-bolts in the metal plates, some of these are inch thick, which are to form the outer sheathing of the Levantine ship. Truly, the age of iron is an age of wonder!

Entering our stern through the yard, we step to admire the immense boilers which are lying ready to be hoisted into their respective places in the ship. There are ten of them, each large enough if the room-tubes were taken out, for a snug breakfast party. Four of these boilers will be applied to the paddle-engines, which will have a nominal power of 1200 horses. These are, however, inferior to the engines intended for the screw, which are calculated to equal the force of 3000. The paddle-wheel, fifty-six feet in diameter—larger than the circles at Ashley—are constructed on an ingenious plan, by which, when the vessel is fully loaded, and the paddles are immersed deeply in the water, the paddles may be shortened, and the radius of the wheel reduced 10 feet. The screw-propeller—a most

important agent in steam navigation—is in itself a wonder of mechanical skill and power. Let the reader fancy an enormous metal shaft, 24 feet in diameter and 594 feet in length from the screw engine to the propeller, moving an enormous screw 24 feet in diameter, the blades or fans of which, being separate iron castings fixed in the "loss" or axis, may in case of injury be removed and replaced with comparatively little trouble.

Let us now prepare to scale the iron fortress, and mount to the lofty deck by the help of those zigzag flights of steps—a feat which, if not quite so laborious as the ascent of Mount Blanc, may at least compare with that of mounting to the roof of the Colosseum. It is only here that the spectator can fully comprehend the magnitude of the structure. Standing at either end of the vessel, he sees a flush or level deck as wide as Pall-mall (exclusive of the paddle-boxes), and an eighth of a mile in length, on which a regiment of infantry could manœuvre with the utmost ease; or, if laid out for a racetrack—the Derby distance would be accomplished in three and a half rounds. Looking from her deck towards the Thames, large ships appear diminished to the size of their jolly-boats; nor is this surprising when we consider that the *Great Eastern* is six times as large as the *Duke of Wellington* line-of-battle ship, and that she could carry, when loaded, 22,500 tons, with accommodation for 4000 passengers and 10,000 troops. Immediately beneath the ship we perceive some extensive operations going forward. These are the preparations for launching the "mighty monster," by means of an inclined plane or plane, consisting of massive piles driven into the ground, with longitudinal timbers attached and cross timbers over those, with a thick bed of concrete underneath—a down which, at a gradient of one in twelve, the ship, propelled by hydraulic power, will glide broadside, in a cradle, into the Thames, a distance of 200 feet.

The contractors for this portion of the undertaking are Messrs. Tredwell, of Gloucester. The engineers are engaged in the success of this mode of launching, and are now confident in the application of a principle of the ship will be secured beyond the reach of any vessel constructed in the ordinary manner. Besides the safeguards mentioned, Mr. Brunel has applied a most ingenious principle for strengthening the vessel: this consists of two iron tunnels, constructed on the plan of the Menai tubs, and running longitudinally through the ship, which, besides giving extraordinary firmness and rigidity to the structure, are applicable to the useful purpose of stock and water pipes. The ship will have four decks, and twenty ports on the lower deck. She will carry six masts, of which number five will be of iron, and one (the mainmast) of wood, in consequence of the disturbance which iron in close proximity to the compass would produce in that instrument. It has not been yet decided where the compass will be placed; but some ingenious plans have been submitted to the company for hanging it beyond the influence of the iron.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR "Isthmian games," as Lord Palmerston was pleased to call the Epsom races, have been for the metropolitans, and for a large portion of the provincial population, the topic of the week. This time the Derby day was an unexceptionable one, and thousands who returned home in dry clothes contrasted it with the treacherous afternoon of the same national celebration in 1856, when, the race having been run, and the refection partaken of under sunshine, the clouds closed over the Downs, and drove a wrathful multitude struggling, slipping, staggering, and splashing, in Indian file, along the muddy path to the station. On Wednesday the weather was all that could be desired to make this "May meeting" a holiday. The honours of the day descended upon the two most uncouthly-named animals on the card—Blink Bonny and Black Tommy—and Sir Robert Peel has yet to earn the blue ribbon of the turf.

The Derby day and her Majesty's birthday have interrupted the sittings of Parliament. Important measures are, however, making progress. The Divorce Bill has been elaborately discussed in the Lords, both on second reading and in committee. The Government has been successful in defeating what may be called, without offence, the professional hostility of a minority of the episcopal bench, and also the Opposition led by the Duke of Norfolk as the representative of the Roman Catholic views of the "sacrament" of marriage. Whatever talent was to be found in the antagonists of the bill, or in their arguments, was among the ecclesiastical members of the Upper Chamber; the lay opponents of the bill being, with slight exception, noblemen whose statesmanship has by no means secured the confidence of the nation, or even its recognition. Modifications, or, rather, additions, have been forced upon the bill—one of them being a clause, introduced by Lord St. Leonards, for improving the position of a married woman separated from her husband, whose interference with her property is prevented; and the other a clause carried, by a small majority, by the Bishop of Oxford, for preventing the person who has betrayed a wife into guilt from making the reparation of marrying her after her divorce. This latter clause will, in all probability, be expunged in the course of the measure through the House of Commons.

The bill enabling Government to transport offenders sentenced to penal servitude has passed the Lower House, which has therefore recorded its conviction of the necessity of a recurrence to the old system. On the other hand, demonstrations have been made in the City, and elsewhere, in favour of some scheme which shall render the labour of the convict available to society. It may be feared, however, from the diminished attendance at the later City meetings on the subject, that Mr. Pearson and the promoters of this plan have received little other support than that which curiosity and a lightly-held opinion that the subject is important have brought, and that so great a social problem fails at present to enlist the attention it deserves.

The Maynooth question, which, though an infliction upon the Liberal side of the House, was far more gravely disagreeable to numerous members on the other, has this year been disposed of in a summary and sensible manner. The Warwickshire Luther—as Mr. Spooner has been preposterously called—delivered his habitual oration, in which much that was abstractedly true was blended with propositions illogical enough for Exeter Hall; and his appeal to the House to disturb the arrangement which such enemies of the Church and Constitution as Pitt and Peel had sanctioned was then silently met by a vote. His motion was rejected; and perhaps his *alter ego*, the goodnatured Mr. Newdegate, who protested against so rapid a decision on the ground that numbers of new members had Maynoothian theories to propound, made the House additionally thankful that time had been taken by the forelock. The Maynooth question, and some others, have now been debated so often, and every conceivable point has been so well raised, that whenever they come on again a hint should be borrowed from the practice of the law courts, and a form of proposition should be agreed upon, and on this the verdict should at once be taken.

Sir Benjamin Hall's reception of the Marylebone magnates (whose unhappy belief that their vestry spouting is exactly the same thing, and entitled to the same respect, as House of Commons' debate, has become an infatuation) has afforded amusement and satisfaction to the public at large. These Marylebone guardians, sluggish enough while their duties had to be performed, roused into extra-parochial energy when they received an intimation that those duties must be attended to, or the Board to whom the Legislature has assigned the task of making parish officials mind their business would step in. The Marylebone *Rienzi*s instantly organised a deputation to Sir Benjamin Hall, and came clamouring to him to demand his interference to prevent the Poor-law Board from proceeding. Sir Benjamin received their complaints very calmly, and pointed out to them that the way in which they had treated their pauper lunatics, and permitted female paupers to be flogged, had established a *prima facie* case against them, which must be done away with before he could become their advocate. Bah! The Marylebone guardians did not want his opinion about lunatics and flogging, they had not come to him to hear themselves lectured, and what they demanded was his distinct undertaking to help them against the Poor-law Board. The First Commissioner of Works was adamant—he reiterated his statement; and all that the vestry orators could extort from him was a promise that, if he found them in earnest trying to amend the state of affairs of which the Board had complained, he would endeavour to get them let alone. The idea of a parish like Marylebone being compelled to submit to the dictatorship of such a body as these guardians is a little too outrageous, and the sooner these garrulous and loud-tongued tradesmen mind the business for which they are put in office the better. Sir Benjamin Hall, luckily, is a man about as little likely to be frightened by "spouting" as the captain of a North-Sea whaler.

Some public acknowledgment besides that of unqualified admiration on the part of all who are admitted to the noble Reading-room at the Museum is due to Mr. Panizzi for having originated and perseveringly carried out the idea which has given London the finest book-room in the world. The 350,000 people who passed through the magnificent chamber, when first opened, can speak of its grandeur and beauty; and the students who have since occupied its chairs can add their testimony to the thoughtfulness which has made every conceivable provision for their comfort. We do not, of course, for a moment forget the merits of the architect, whose fame may rest for ages on the foundations that support that light yet majestic dome—henceforth one of the sights of the metropolis. But there is no doubt that but for Mr. Panizzi's determined energy the room would never have been reared. Anywhere but in England recognition and honours would instantly have been his reward; but—as he is neither a blundering officer of title, nor a millionaire who has enriched himself, no matter how—orders and coronets are, of course, out of his way. But, in an age when the captain of a Ramsgate steamer can hardly escape a testimonial and address for his gallant conduct off the Nore, and a churchwarden who has had the church windows new leaded is sure of a tea-service for his wife, one would think that the reading public of England, for whom Mr. Panizzi has devised the most splendid and commodious reading-hall in the world, might manage to signify to that gentleman that they appreciate his labours. The homage might be all the more gracious, seeing that an infinite amount of claptrap grumbling has at various times been discharged at Mr. Panizzi, because he has compelled those liable to contribute to the library to keep it complete, and because a catalogue, into which those who have talked nonsense about it probably never looked, has not been arranged in a form which will enable the uneducated to find a novel at a moment's notice. London at this moment owes Mr. Panizzi a double debt, and we should be glad to see a movement made for liquidating it.

THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne in anticipation of the visit of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is almost hourly expected to land on our shores.

Her Majesty will, after receiving the Grand Duke in the Isle of Wight, come to London on Tuesday next, inaugurating the season by a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace on the following Thursday. It is understood the Grand Duke Constantine will not visit London.

On the 9th proximo the Court will go to Windsor Castle for the Ascot race week, and returning thence, after a brief *séjour*, the Queen will give a series of magnificent entertainments in London, in the following order:—

June 18. Her Majesty's first Levée. June 19. Her Majesty's first State Concert. June 23. Her Majesty's second Drawing-room. June 24. Her Majesty's first State Ball. July 3. Her Majesty's second State Concert. July 9. Her Majesty's second State Ball.

The birthday of her Majesty was kept privately this year; the additions to the Royal circle being confined to the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen.

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia is expected almost immediately.

Lady Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish have succeeded the Duchess of Atholl and the Hon. Mary Bute as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Countess d'Apponyi's assembly at Chandos House, the residence of the Austrian Embassy, on Monday evening, was very fully and fashionably attended. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Troubetskoi, were among the early arrivals.

The Countess Spencer held her first assembly this season, on Wednesday night, at Spencer House. All the magnificent saloons of this fine old residence were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated, and not less than five hundred fashionables were present.

The Countess of Dunraven gave a ball on Tuesday evening at the family mansion, in Belgrave-square. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen honoured the Countess with his presence, arriving about eleven o'clock. Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also among the early arrivals.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. The guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and it was nearly midnight before the carriages ceased to set down company.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has hired for twelve months Clevering Hall, Suffolk, the property of Mr. Andrew Ardeckne, late High Sheriff of the county.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen has arrived in Portland-place, on a visit to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Duchess Dowager de Grammont has arrived in Hyde Park-place, from Italy, on a visit to her relative, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—On Sunday last her Majesty the Queen completed her thirty-eighth year, but the celebration of the anniversary was deferred until Tuesday. It was observed as a holiday by a large number of persons in the metropolis, business being suspended in most of the Government offices, while many of the leading merchants and traders in the City closed their warehouses, in order that the persons in their employ might take advantage of the holiday. Nearly all the railways running out of London provided excursion trains for the most attractive places along their lines. At eight o'clock in the morning the Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset House, the Admiralty, and at the Royal parish churches of St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. At ten o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the Guards on the Parade in St. James's Park. The troops went through a variety of evolutions in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons who were attracted to the Park. The guns of the Tower and in St. James's Parks, were fired at the usual periods during the day. Extensive preparations had been made for the illuminations. The clubs were brilliantly lighted up, and some elegant transparencies were exhibited in St. James's-street, New Bond-street, Pall-mall, and Piccadilly. Her Majesty's tradesmen, according to annual custom, dined together in the evening. State dinners were given on the occasion by the Archbishop of York, Viscount Palmerston and many of the leading Ministers, the Duke of Wellington, and others.—At Woolwich the commanding officers of the various regiments assembled their forces on the Common, and they were paraded in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. At Chatham the day was celebrated by an inspection of the whole of the troops of the garrison, 5000 in number. At Portsmouth the naval and military ceremonies attendant upon the celebration of her Majesty's birthday were performed with unusual effect. In the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, the day was celebrated in every department. At Sheerness all the ships and vessels in port bearing pendants dressed ship; the *Waterloo*, *Cumberland*, *Formidable*, and *Edinburgh*, firing a Royal salute; the little gun-boats also dressed ship. At Liverpool, and indeed at all the principal towns in the kingdom, the auspicious event was also welcomed with more than wonted zeal and loyalty.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl of Stradbroke with Mrs. Bonham, widow of the late Colonel Bonham, took place on Tuesday last.—The marriage of his Excellency Mr. Buchanan, her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, and only son of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan, of Craigend Castle, N.B., to the Hon. Georgiana Stuart, daughter of the Dowager Lady Blantyre, was solemnised on Wednesday.—The marriage of the Hon. Rachel Irby, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Boston, with Mr. Augustus A. Vansittart, youngest son of the late General Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, Berks, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, performed the ceremony.—The marriage of Miss Palmer, only daughter of Sir Roger Palmer, with Mr. Archibald Peel, younger son of General and Lady Alice Peel, took place on Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very large circle of the friends of both families.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BERLIN.—A letter from Berlin, in the *Débat*, says:—"It is expected that Queen Victoria will come to this capital towards the end of the summer. It is said that her Majesty has promised the Prince of Prussia to visit him at Coblenz, and it is thought that on that occasion she will continue her journey to Berlin."

The band of the Royal Horse Guards commenced to play in Kensington-gardens, Hyde-park, on Tuesday; and will continue for the season, weather permitting, every Tuesday and Friday.

On Monday next the foundation-stone of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum will be laid, at Colney Hatch, by T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., assisted by W. Cox, Esq., M.P., and a large attendance of influential gentlemen.

MR. BARING was re-elected for Falmouth, on Wednesday, without opposition.

MR. HENRY SINGER KEATING, M.P. for Reading, has been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Stuart Wortley, whose ill health has caused him to resign that appointment.

VISA OF PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.—We are sorry to learn from a correspondent that a statement in this Journal of the 9th inst., to the effect that "the French Minister of the Interior had ordered the suppression of the visa of passports for all travellers," is incorrect.

THE CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.—On Thursday morning the Judges met in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and proceeded to choose their circuits for the assizes which will be held after the present term. The following is the result:—Home.—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Willes. Oxford.—Barons Martin and Bramwell. Western.—Justices Coleridge and Crompton. Northern.—Barons Watson and Channell. North Wales.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. South Wales.—Mr. Justice Crowder. Norfolk.—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Williams. Midland Mr. Justices Cresswell and Erle. Mr. Justice Wightman will remain in London, and attend to the business to be transacted at chambers.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.—Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Brett and Mr. Pickering, Directors, accompanied by Captain Kells, have been on board the noble ship *Niagara*, Captain Hudson, at Gravesend, to confer and arrange with him about laying down that portion of the submarine cable which is to go to the westward, to connect and bind the Old and the New Worlds, permanently, we trust, in harmony and peace. After going through the ship, it was found that, without ruining her by cutting away stanchions, there was not space to make sufficiently large circular coils of the cable to secure its safe delivery into the ocean, which, in such an enterprise, is the first point to be attended to. Captain Hudson stated that his orders from the Secretary of the Navy were to do everything in his power to forward the enterprise, and that he, his officers, and crew felt a deep interest in it, and were ready to do anything that would contribute to its triumphant success. It was felt by all parties that, probably, the best thing that could now be done was for the *Niagara* to take on board the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron going to the Western World, and be ready to give every necessary assistance. In this suggestion Captain Hudson most cheerfully acquiesced.

GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The new Diorama of India is just completed and opened. It is exhibited at twelve and six o'clock; and the Diorama of Russia at three and eight o'clock.

MUSIC.

THE TWO ITALIAN THEATRES are going on too well at present to give much novelty. It is only when the public appetite gets pallid that managers find it necessary to stimulate it by fresh dainties. The only thing lately done in this way by Her Majesty's Theatre has been to get up the "Trovatore," as a counter-attraction to the performance of that piece at the Royal Italian Opera. It was first performed by Mr. Lumley's company on Saturday evening last, with complete—indeed triumphant—success. The house was crowded with the fashionable world, and the reception of the opera was literally enthusiastic. Indeed the performance was the most brilliant and complete that has taken place this season. Giuglini, high as he had already raised himself in the favour of the public, now raised himself still higher. He had to contend with the formidable rivalry of Mario, whose *Manrico* is one of his finest parts; but emulation seems to have excited him to his utmost efforts, and the result was a performance, different from Mario's, but scarcely inferior. The character of *Manrico* is chivalrous and warlike; and Giuglini, who has been hitherto characterised more by beauty than power, more by tenderness than force, in this character assumed quite a new aspect. He was full of fire and energy; while his voice, without losing its mellow sweetness, often rang through the theatre like the sound of a trumpet. Alboni, in the character of the gipsy-woman *Azucena*, is unrivalled—a circumstance the more remarkable, as, before she appeared in it, she had never shown any remarkable powers as a tragedian; but when she assumed the character in Paris, after Viardot, she eclipsed even that great actress. The picture of the gipsy—wild, stern, vindictive, yet full of more than a mother's love for the youth whom she has nurtured—is perfect in every feature; and it is as pathetic as it is terrible. It is a masterpiece of dramatic art; while its effect is heightened by the exquisite beauty and finish of her vocal execution. Middle. Spezia has never appeared to such advantage or achieved such success as in the character of *Leonora*. This opera belongs to the school of music with which she is most familiar; and she threw much beauty and interest into the character by her beauty, grace, and feeling. Benevenuto's *Count de Luna* was, on the whole, a good performance; but the part was somewhat over-acted, and his singing lacked somewhat of the polish of Graziani's at the other house. On the whole the rival performances may be deemed equal in merit, and we shall probably see the extraordinary circumstance of two of Verdi's operas being the prominent objects of attention at our two Italian theatres for the remainder of the season.

Tuesday next is fixed for the début of Signor Corsi, the celebrated barytone, at Her Majesty's Theatre. A new tenor, Belart, has arrived from Florence, where the admirable manner in which he sustained the tenor parts in the "Sonnambula" and "Pirata" led to his engagement for the following Carnival at Florence, and for this season in London.

A young prima donna, Middle. Parepa, made her début on Thursday (last week), at the Lyceum, in the "Puritani." She possesses some Continental reputation, and her singing was that of an accomplished artist. She acted, too, with intelligence and feeling; but her powers are not of the highest class, though she may make herself a valuable member of the company. Another début, at the same house, was that of Miss Balfe, in the "Sonnambula," on Thursday last. We must defer till next week our account of her reception.

THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION—the band of amateur choristers from the Rhenish city—whose two previous visits to this country must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers, have revisited us a third time, and have been giving concerts every day during the past week at the Hanover-square Rooms. These performances, it is announced, will be continued all next week. They are attended, as they were before, by crowded and applauding audiences, and well deserve the favour they meet with; for the singing of this choir is something to which in this country there is no parallel. Their pieces are of a simple and popular kind—nothing remarkable in point of composition, but deriving an inexpressible charm from the mingled power and sweetness, the delicacy, precision, and purity of intonation, with which they are sung. Our English chorus-singers would do well to attend these concerts by way of lesson—to learn what wonderful results may be obtained by laborious and persevering practice, animated by true enthusiasm and love of art.

On Monday a *matinée musicale* was given at Willis's Rooms, by Mr. W. G. Cousins, the distinguished young composer and pianist. He was assisted by Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, Madame Weiss, M. Sainon, Mr. R. Blagrove, and Mr. Harold Thomas; and a selection of classical music, vocal and instrumental, was admirably performed. The room was crowded.—On Tuesday evening Miss Stabback gave her annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled with fashionable company. Miss Stabback's own performances were warmly and deservedly applauded, and the whole entertainment was elegant and pleasing.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Sheridan's excellent comedy of "The Rivals" was admirably played. The company has greatly improved, and Mr. Chippendale in *Sir Anthony* and Mr. Farren in *Capitaine Absolute* were competent representatives of the two characters. A more frequent representation of sterling English comedies would still further bring out the merits of these and other performers. This fine drama was succeeded by a light vaudeville from the French, under the title of "My Son Diana," and indebted to the "Monsieur, votre fille," by MM. Mark Michel and Labiche, for its plot and part of its dialogue. The charm of the piece, such as it is, consists of Miss Oliver appearing in male attire, and Mr. Buckstone's awkwardness in wooing her while in such costume. The motive for this peculiarity is the whim of her father, a retired grocer, who, pluming himself on his military propensities, has determined to educate his daughter in the masculine energies rather than in the feminine graces. *Diana* can hunt, swim, shoot, but not sew or practise any other female accomplishment. On her suitor objecting by letter to her costume, she threatens him next day with a whipping; but, observing him in a flirtation with her cousin, jealousy takes the place of wrath, and reveals the existence of womanly feeling. The change thus begun leads on to a reconciliation, and the lady is accepted by her lover on condition of her rejecting forever the shooting-jacket with its objectionable continuations. The performance was spirited and successful.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Monday a change took place in the performances at this theatre. The Bouffes Parisiens commenced the evening with a little drama called "La Nuit Blanche," in which the old incident of a lover being concealed by a guilty wife on the arrival of her husband is repeated. In this instance, however, the intruder is an officer of the Customs, and the husband is a smuggler. In the cellar in which he is hidden the former discovers a store of contraband goods, and this gives him an obvious advantage over the smuggler, who is only too happy to compromise matters. An opera, entitled "La Bonne d'Enfant," followed, in which an amorous nursery-maid brings her little charge into danger of being used by one of her lovers as an instrument for dashing out the brains of the other. These two worthies are a chimney-sweeper and a sapper; and the former, just before the crisis described, descends by the chimney, while the latter enters by the window. Mischief, however, is prevented by the timely arrival of the master of the house. Of such slight materials are these very amusing pieces composed. A very pretty fairy tale, produced on Friday, under the title of "Les Fantins de Violette," was withdrawn, in consequence of the indisposition of M. Pradeau; but repeated on Wednesday, with the addition of a piece called "Le Duel de Benjamin."

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S PORTRAIT.—The portrait of the Princess Royal given in our last was engraved, by permission of her Majesty, from a fine photograph taken at Osborne by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street. The portrait of Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P., in our last issue was also from a photograph by Mayall.

ERRATUM.—Among the Parliamentary portraits published in our Number for May 17 was one of Mr. Miles, M.P. for Somerset, from a photograph by Mayall. By mistake it was described as "Mr. Arthur Miles, M.P. for Taunton."

THE ARCHER TESTIMONIAL.—We perceive that an attempt is in progress to raise a testimonial in honour of the late Mr. F. Scott Archer, the inventor of the collodion process in photography. Mr. Archer has left a wife and children unprovided for, and, as the testimonial in this instance takes a benevolent form, we earnestly recommend it to the support of all who have either derived pleasure or profit from this most beautiful and wonderful process, which has given the means of occupation and livelihood to many hundreds of his fellow-creatures.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

SIXTY-THREE years after the death of his illustrious father, death has removed from among us the eldest son of Robert Burns. Of the three sons of the great poet (two, we are glad to think, still survive), Robert, we are informed from those who knew Burns, was the most like his father. We recollect seeing him many years ago, and thought then how much he resembled the best portrait of his father—that engraved by Beugo, in 1787, for the Edinburgh edition of Burns's poems. His face (in this respect unlike his father's) was, when unenlivened by conversation, a little heavy, but, when roused—and roused we saw him—his eyes had the true lamp-like lustre of the father, and his whole face beamed with intelligence. He had a fine relish for poetry, and wrote some half-dozen songs that smack not a little of the true Burns flavour. At his father's death, in 1796, he was a mere boy; he indeed barely remembered his father. But his taste for poetry was not his sole inheritance from his illustrious sire. He had a heavy portion as well of the impulsive passions of his father. He was a clerk for many years in the Stamp-office, London; and his father's name, as it was the means of his obtaining the appointment, was on many occasions the only reason assigned for his being suffered to retain it. When, in 1835, he sought retirement—or rather was advised to retire—the sole reason assigned by the Lord of the Treasury, and in writing, for his receiving a pension, was the genius of his father. This, it is said, was the act of Lord Monteagle—then Mr. Spring Rice. We relate thus much about him because the sons of Burns are public property—made so by the genius of their father, and by the noble poem which Wordsworth addressed to them.

Who would not be a successful author? or, rather, who would not be a successful authoress? On Wednesday last the copyright of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" sold by auction for £6900! Unhappily, the lady herself receives not a farthing of this increase in the marketable value of her work. Miss Strickland parted with her copyright for the sum of £2000. Still she must feel a noble kind of pride of this public appreciation of her labours in pounds sterling. What will Lord Campbell do? Is there truth in the rumour that he is about to estimate by public auction his nine octavo volumes of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Justices." Will his Lordship—to use an American expression—realise as much as the spinster lady? Miss Strickland—who complains of his Lordship's literary larcenies on a large scale—will, doubtless, say "no." Mr. Murray (Lord Campbell's publisher)—what will he say?

"Somebody" is collecting Prince Albert's speeches, and the Society of Arts, it is said, is about to publish them "uniform" with "Pitt's Speeches" and "Enfield's Speaker." This is a piece of literary news. There is a yet another piece. Another "somebody" has settled with a West-end house not far from Albemarle-street for a new edition of Disraeli's "Quarrels of Authors," and is to include a supplemental volume (if one volume will contain the whole) of the "Quarrels of the Napiers," in which most particularly, and by particular desire, William, descended from the Logarithms of that ilk, will play at bowls and "civil dudgeon" with Perceval, Outram, Willoughby, and nobody but a Napier knows how many champions in Gog and Magog suits of questionable quality and make.

There was a good meeting at the Literary Fund dinner. All our friends—publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, and stitchers—mustered to support "Granville the polite." But "Granville the polite" did not take the chair, and the task fell to a Cowper, who managed to do pretty well. His was a Cowper's chair, not a Cowper's sofa. By the way, how is it that, while Mr. Dickens delights in knocking down the Literary Fund, Mr. Thackeray delights as heartily in supporting it? The great author of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield" expresses everywhere in his manly language a hearty hatred of the Literary Fund as at present managed—the great author of "Vanity Fair" finds words as manly to express his hearty liking of the Fund as at present managed. Is not Mr. Dickens right, and Mr. Thackeray only ingenious?

The three saloons at Manchester intrusted to Mr. Scharf have been happily described—we believe by Mr. Scharf himself, who is a humorist in his way—as the Spirit, the Flesh, and the Milliner. We must confess that in his first saloon, which somebody called "Virginia," he is very spiritual and un-Manchester-like; that in his second he is as rude as Prince Vortigern:—

A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won.

And that in his third saloon (C) he is in the ruff, cloak, petticoat, and small-clothes line. "Hoo are ye getting on wi' th' Exhibition?" said an elderly lady fresh from the banks of the Tweed to a Scotch cousin a few years younger. "Oh, gaily," was the reply; "I hae nearly done wi' my A.B.C." Mr. Scharf's saloons are numbered by the first three letters of the alphabet.

Fools who will rush into print are cawing clamorously against the judges appointed to report on the designs for the new public offices. There is the old Bute cry of too many Scotch on the committee. But is the cry just? The "bold Buccleuch," over whose property the public offices are likely to extend, is surely a proper man (when we remember his engineering skill) to be heard publicly on such a point. Mr. David Roberts is as certainly a proper nomination when we remember his practical turn of mind and his pictorial taste. Mr. Burn is an architect known for scientific skill from John o' Groat's to the Land's End. The late Speaker is scarcely a very fit man to represent public wants in public offices. Yes—and we express the judgments of the best men—the Public Offices Committee is a good Committee.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN is about to visit England, and to accept the hospitalities of Mr. Charles Dickens. A new work of Andersen, quaintly entitled "To Be, or Not to Be," will appropriately make its appearance in a few days.

NEW SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—A society has been set on foot with the object of collecting the works of female artists into an exhibition for sale. This exhibition will open on the 1st of June, and will comprise, along with the productions of painters by profession, some contributions from amateurs, not a few of which are understood to possess distinguished merit.

BARON MAROCHETTI is at present engaged on a colossal monument to the Duke of Wellington, which will be raised in St. Paul's, if the design meets the approval of the Government.

CRICKET.—A match was played in the Grange Court cricket-ground at Chigwell, on Saturday last, between eleven of the Rev. Mr. Earle's school and eleven of the resident gentry of Chigwell, and terminated in favour of the school by ten wickets.

TOY BALLOONS.—The *Charivari* has discovered what it considers a useful employment of the little balloons with which children have been amusing themselves of late. A gentleman and lady are represented walking out in the country during the hot season. The former takes off his coat and hat, and fixes them on the balloon, which he then allows to ascend some distance above his head, where it remains stationary, being held by the string, and forms a protection against the rays of the sun. The lady does the same with her shawl and bonnet, and so avoids the necessity of carrying a sunshade.

The general census of Spain and its adjacent isles was taken on the 21st inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE race meetings for next week are—Redditch and Cartmel, on Monday; Epping Town, on Tuesday; Manchester, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Wye and Coggeshall, on Wednesday; Southwell, on Thursday; and Hawick, on Friday.

Eight Collingwood yearlings, and six mares of Sir John Shelley, will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, as well as some of the Earl of Chesterfield's hunters and racers; and Lord Strathmore's eleven hunters, including the noted Abd-el-Kader. On Wednesday Mr. Tattersall will be at Middle Park, near Blackheath, disposing of Mr. Blenkiron's yearlings, thirteen of which are by Kingston. Mr. Milward's ponies sold well on Monday; but Mr. Newton's yearling, half-brother to Poodle, only fetched 220 guineas. In fact, there is but little prospect of very high prices for the blood yearlings this season. The reverse of the remark applies to the hunter market, which is unusually brisk—eight of them last week averaged 305 guineas at the hammer; and the sale of Mr. A. Thomson's crack horse, Maximus, by Cotherstone (who carried him so splendidly in the Claydon's Wood run last season), for 500 guineas, to the Earl of Stamford, is the best that has been known for many a year.

The only water fixture of importance is the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailing match (first and second classes) from Erith to the Nore and back, on Tuesday.

Cricket will be lord of all in the Londoners' minds, as the great match for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund between the A.E.E. and the U.A.E.E. begins on Monday, at Lord's. Anderson, Bickley, J. Caesar, Crossland, Clarke, Diver, Jackson, G. Parr, Stephenson, Tinley, and Willsher play on the side of the former, against Bell, Caffyn, Dean, Grundy, Hunt, Lockyer, Lillywhite, Mortlock, Martingell, Wright, and Wisden.

THE DERBY DAY.

EPSOM has seldom had a more crowded or, barring the dust, a more auspicious day for its fête, but still very little popular enthusiasm attended it. In fact, there were such a number of favourites, who kept ruthlessly "knocking-out" each other to the last, that the public got bewildered, and thought wildly on the subject. There seemed to be no champion of the million as in The Dutchman's, Voltigeur's, Wild Dayrell's, or "The West's" year, for whose triumph every one, except the unhappy "corner" knights who were "in opposition," longed, as part and parcel of the pleasure of the day. Lord Zetland, it is true, had Skirmisher; but the cockneys did not back him with so much zest, both from the knowledge that Job Marson would not have the mount, and from a well-founded notion that, with all his wonderful staying powers, he did not, perhaps, possess a sufficiently high turn of speed to enable him to finish over so short a course. Still, he kept a steady lead in the betting till Saturday, when "le plus grand speculateur's" support of his horse, and reports of Danebury trials, brought Anton to the fore, and, in spite of his Two Thousand failure, many were wild to back the elegant little bay. After a great deal of negotiation, mystification, and trouble, the Saunterer "difficulty" was settled; and Tournament's brush with Blue Jacket, on Monday, was pronounced so good, independently of the measure which had been taken of him by Zaidee, that he forthwith became first favourite, Saunterer, Anton, and Skirmisher following him in succession—the last named at about 9 to 1. The latest betting quotations were—Tournament at 4, Skirmisher, Saunterer, and M.D. at 7, and Arsenal and Anton at 9 to 1; while Blink Bonny came at last from 50 to 20 to 1, as remembrances of her old powers, and the feeling that the stable had a rare line through Strathnaver made many rue and try to get out.

The weather was enormously hot, and, to judge from the ground and the backward state of the verdure, Epsom has had but little share of the recent showers. We have seldom known the course harder, and many a trainer felt quite as much genuine dismay at the prospect before him as John Scott did in West Australian's year. Bandages seemed the rule rather than the exception. Although the crowd, both on the hill and the stand, looked quite equal if not superior to the "Exhibition year," there seemed to us a falling off in the company in the paddock. Sam Rogers had no horse, and watched the race from his pony on the hill; and Bartholomew was merely in attendance, helping to saddle Scott's horses, as all chance of his riding under 9st. again is quite gone by. Contrary to expectation, Scott started a couple—one of them, Bird-in-the-hand, a very handsome-looking chestnut. William Day brought out the same number, and had also taken advantage of the warm weather to waste for Glee-singer, the winner of the Newmarket Stakes, but the horse did not appear likely to reward his loyalty, and Ackworth, his companion, was a narrow melancholy specimen of the Simoom blood. Zuyder Zee, on the contrary, who had a strong private party, was decidedly one of the best looking horses in the race, with great Cup substance and power about him—in fact, one of the most muscular sons that old Barbelles has ever had. M. D. was like a massive coacher, and Saunterer seemed as beautiful as ever, the beau-ideal of a clever little black hunter with a very bloody head and neck. Still he did not look fully prepared, and John Osborne's countenance was the reverse of a joyous one: he has felt the whole business not a little, and knows that he has far away the best horse at present on Middleham Moor. Skirmisher was perfection itself in point of training, and a great improvement upon his old self of last year. Arsenal was small, low, and lengthy, and with very strong quarters; and Tournament was something of the same order, but not so good behind, and his looks did not quite satisfy his backers. There was, in our eyes, no improvement in him since last year. Anton was as beautiful as ever, but still one wondered at the enthusiasm which would bear up so unceasingly for a horse with so dubious a back, especially after the style in which he had "died" to Vedette in the Newmarket joust. Adamas was the animal on whom all Epsom had pinned their hopes, from the house of Heathcote down to the very policemen, who took care, from the most interested of motives, that none of the forty-and-one touts who have kept ceaseless watch and ward for weeks past should get near him. Although he has not grown at all, and quite merits the name of "our little horse," there was not a more perfect and more blood-like animal in the race, and his reported half owner, Wells, who has completely outgrown his "tiny" dimensions, looked quite a giant on him. All the horse's green-meat look had disappeared, and we do not think that any of his competitors showed in such perfect form. Blink Bonny, who attracted only slender notice, looked just as she did last year, and was completely streaked with sweat before she left the paddock the second time. Black Tommy was also scarcely observed, owing to the uniform ill-luck of the "white and scarlet seams," but he seemed a well-grown and rather short horse, with a nice head and neck, and not exactly the animal to lay 200 to 1 against in cold blood.

After the usual canter, and a long parade in the paddock, the thirty were dismissed through the little gate, formed in line under the palings, and then wheeled round into the "fatal glen." Then came a sad quarter of an hour's suspense, in which some eight false starts (owing, as the crowd seemed to think, to Holmes on Laertes) were effected. Both flags, however, went down at last, and the lot streamed away, with Chevalier d'Industrie in advance. His labour was soon over, as after the first three hundred yards the cherry jacket of Gaberlunzie was seen in his place, and leading the ruck slowly on to the mile-post, where Alfred Day took Anton to the front, and a shout arose that he was going to try and cut them all down. The pace was rather very steady than very fast, Blink Bonny and M.D. lying well up, and Adamas, owing to a bad start, very far in the rear. Anton kept his lead round the turn, where Lambourn went up and raced with him, and the chestnut and M.D. seemed determined to give an account of him, Alfred Day drawing his horse together, and reserving something to finish with. Lambourn dropped off near the road, and shortly afterwards M.D. broke down, and he and Sim "were seen no more." At this point Strathnaver, with his fair friend Blink Bonny watching him, took his turn at Anton, Charlton being very handy on the top side, and Arsenal and Black Tommy going well at his side. At Tattenham-corner, Wells had begun to make up his ground, but until near the post he never could get into terms with his horses. Once there, he went up on the low side with one of the gamest and most brilliant rushes we ever saw; but although Anton, Arsenal, and Strathnaver succumbed to it, he could never quite reach Blink Bonny; and the mare, very carefully ridden by Charlton, won in good style by a neck, while Adamas lost second place by a head to Black Tommy.

Strathnaver was only a neck behind him, and then came Anton and Arsenal, fifth and sixth, beaten only a very short distance. In fact, the finish between the six was so close that no one on the hill seemed to have an idea of the result till the mammoth 21 was hoisted, and even then many only saw the 2 part of it; and it was buzzed about that the other mare, Lady Hawthorne, had been fortune's favourite. The enthusiasm for the winner was only of a very limited kind, as her inexplicable Newmarket running had left a sting in people's memories. Ellington's defeats were as nothing in comparison with this; and every one vowed she was a roarer to boot. The stakes amount to £5850, and thus Mr. I'Anson is amply compensated for his refusal to sell his mare for 6000 guineas in the winter. Yorkshire could hardly believe the news when it was flashed along the wires, and fully thought it was a hoax. It is said, however, that he is not her owner.

Charlton's luck was of the most remarkable kind. Baron Rothschild had been so dissatisfied with his riding of Sydney in the Two Thousand that he requested him "to send his cap and jacket in," and the result was that Sydney ran nowhere in D. Hughes's hands, and the dethroned potentate got the winning mount. As he won the Oaks on Mincemeat in 1854, Charlton has now completed his Epsom degree. Although Deception was near it, this is the only time, save and excepting Eleanor's year (1801), that the Derby has ever been won by a mare. Luck has always been so dead against them that this year only two out of the 208 entries were of that sex. The winner (whose style of going was very much admired) seems very little grown or improved since last Autumn, and is in the Great Yorkshire Stakes and St. Leger, in both of which Ignoramus is a very formidable foe. Skirmisher did not show well, but he must not be despised on that account for the Ascot Cup. We are inclined to think that the whole lot are most moderate; and the feeling among all the jockeys was that, independent of that allowed fact, the adamant ground would level countless distinctions of form, and that any of them might come back a winner. As the sequel proved, they were not far wrong. Sir Robert Peel is said to have dropped a tremendous stake, as he never ceased backing his horse for a place, which he just failed to obtain. We believe that Mr. I'Anson has not got a great amount beyond the stakes, and, owing to the impossibility of "getting out," his mare was a bad one for the Ring, while Mr. Drinkald would have won £27,000 and "Mr. Melish" £30,000 if either Black Tommy or Adamas had done the deed. The running of the latter horse with the winner and Skirmisher was exactly in accordance with their Doncaster form. Still he beat all the favourites; and, although he has never been higher in the betting than 100 to 6, it is quite on the cards that, with a better start, his "blue hoops" would have first caught the judge's eye, and all Epsom made supremely happy, as in their little Amato's year. Tournament had no chance throughout; and the Saunterer mystery, which has caused so much unpleasantness both to John Osborne and the Ring, had an equally ignominious solution, though the black has better days to come. The following is the return of the running:—

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Blue Jacket, 1. Gemma di Vergy, 2.
Manor Plate.—Huntingdon, 1. Dead heat between Foxhunter and Egrah for second place.
Woodcote Stakes.—Sedbury, 1. Deceiver, 2.
Rous Stakes.—The Vigil, 1. Sir Colin, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Unexpected, 1. Polish, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Yaller Gal, 1. Bay Rosalind c., 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Epsom Town Plate.—Questionable, 1. Egrah, 2.

THE DERBY STAKES.

Mr. W. I'Anson's Blink Bonny, by Melbourne, 8st. 2lb. (Charlton) 1
Mr. Drinkald's Black Tommy, 8st. 7lb. (Covey) 2
Mr. Melish's Adamas, 8st. 7lb. (Wells) 3
Mr. C. Harrison's Strathnaver, 8st. 7lb. (Bumby) 4
Bentnick Plate.—Ida walked over.
Epsom Cup.—Sir Colin, 1. Chevalier d'Industrie, 2.
Durdans Stakes.—Polly Johnson, 1. Bay Rosalind colt, 2.

THURSDAY.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Walmer, 1. Pitapat, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Princess Royal, 1. Yaller Gal, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Mary, 1. England's Beauty, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Cobham Plate.—Fright, 1. Red Robin, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THURSDAY.

THE OAKS.—5 to 4 on Blink Bonny; 6 to 1 agst Imperieuse (t); 10 to 1 bar two. All John Day's horses were scratched on Monday, except Vigil and Aspasia.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The opening trip of this distinguished club took place on Saturday last, when a large party of leading yachtsmen were present. The rendezvous was Blackwall, and at two in the afternoon there were nearly twenty yachts at and about the station. They debarked at Gravesend, and a large party sat down to dinner at Wates's Hotel—Lord Alfred Paget presiding. The customary loyal and other toasts, all duly acknowledged, wound up the business of the evening.

RANELAGH YACHT CLUB.—The first above-bridge match of the season took place on Monday for a handsome silver cup and cover, given by the above club. The weather being very fine, and a steamer being provided for the occasion, a very large party of ladies and gentlemen congregated to witness the match.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—A very pretty little match among the models belonging to the London Model Yacht Club came off on Monday, on the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The race was for a valuable silver cup and a money prize.

FATAL BOAT RACE.—On Saturday evening last a young man, named Edwin Newton, aged 21, lost his life whilst engaged in a boat race. He had agreed to row against a fellow-clerk from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge for 5s. On approaching Blackfriars, Newton was considerably ahead of his competitor. On reaching the bridge, the ebb tide being very strong, he had some difficulty in rounding his boat, and at the same moment the swell of the *Lotus* steamer sent the water into his boat, and washed off one of the sculls. In his attempt to reach it the boat capsized, and before assistance could be rendered the poor fellow sank and perished.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "OTTAWA."—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steam-ship *Ottawa* returned to Southampton on Wednesday from Cherbourg, to which port she had made a trial trip, having on board some of the managing directors of the company. During the passage the ship behaved admirably, and attained a speed of nearly 12 knots per hour under steam and canvas, with a strong current against her. Her machinery was so perfect that no trouble whatever was experienced from the heating of bearings or any other cause. The tonnage of the *Ottawa* is 1274. She is barque-rigged, and can accommodate 100 passengers. Her engines are upon the direct-acting principle, with oscillating cylinders. The *Ottawa* originally belonged to the Canadian Steam Navigation Company. Since being purchased by the Peninsular Company she has been entirely refitted. She is intended for one of the company's stations in India.

WRECK OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S YACHT.—As the Earl of Yarrowburgh, the Hon. W. Monson, and Dr. Duigan, R.N., were cruising in the North Sea in his Lordship's yacht *Zoe*, on the night of the 24th, owing to the wind falling light, the vessel drifted by the tide on to the Haisborough sandbank, about 14 miles off the coast of Norfolk. The yacht, impeded by the force of the tide, struck the bank with great violence several times, and after some little time, rolling over, became washed by the sea; sufficient time, however, elapsed to enable the noble owner and his friends, together with the crew, to betake themselves hurriedly to the boats, and thereby to save all hands. Fortunately for the boats the water was smooth and the weather fine, which enabled them, after about three hours' hard pulling against a strong tide, to reach the coast-guard station of Haisborough or Happisburgh. The yacht, which was most magnificently fitted up, has become a total wreck, and nothing whatever of the valuables on board has been saved.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE "JOSEPH SOMES."—This passenger-ship, from London to Melbourne, was burnt at sea off the island of Tristan d'Acunha on the 25th of February. The crew and passengers were all saved; and, having been on the above island six days, they were taken to Cape Town by the *Nimroud*. The escape of the crew and passengers was truly marvellous, when it is considered that amongst the cargo was an immense quantity of spirits, and 250 barrels of gunpowder (eighteen tons), some of which as they were thrown overboard were, in the words of one of the passengers, "actually hot—almost too hot to hold;" and it may be readily conceived, as he states, that "the throwing of the last barrel overboard gave great relief to all." From the time of the first alarm to the time of leaving the ship an hour had not elapsed. Her Commander (Captain Elmstone) behaved with the most admirable coolness—standing guard, and seeing the women and children first safely down to the boats, and being himself the last to leave the ill-fated vessel. Shortly after he left the flames rushed up in all directions. The Cape public have subscribed £200 for the relief of the distressed passengers.

E P S O M R A C E S , 1 8 5 7 .



THE ROAD : "THE FOUR-IN-HAND."



THE ROAD.



THE COURSE : COMING FROM THE PADDOCK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE NEW RACECOURSE IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS.—VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE IMPERIAL PARISIAN RACECOURSE AT THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

PARIS has created another *merveille* at her very gates, in the shape of a racecourse at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. Both the conception and the whole carrying out of the arrangements are due to the Emperor, who has not forgotten his old Doncaster and Ascot experiences; and the result is, that all the best features of an English racecourse have been reproduced here, in the midst of scenery which even Goodwood could not despise.

The courses consist of two well-turfed oblongs—one, one mile and three quarters, and the other, one and a quarter mile, round, with a straight run in of about half a mile. The stands are superior to those of Chantilly; and the Imperial one is placed between that of the Jockey Club and the Haras, which are each flanked in their turn by a larger one for general spectators. Saddling-boxes and stalls have not arisen as yet, but a space is allotted behind the stands for the horses to saddle in. This Imperial corse was opened on Sunday, April 26th, but the state of the weather, which was bitterly cold and snowy, did not admit of the Emperor and Empress honouring it with their presence. The first prize was a bourse of 1000 fr., added to a sweepstakes of 100 fr. each, and was won by M. Lupin's *Eclairer*, by Mr. Waggs, ridden by Kitchener, who was well known in old times as the Duke of Richmond's light weight, and won the Chester Cup for his Grace on Red Deer, in 1844, at four stone! The other four jockeys in the race were all Englishmen. Although they begin to race earlier in the Midi, the "real season" will in future date from the first of these Parisian meetings.

The accompanying View of this Imperial course was sketched during the recent visit of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUNDAY PROMENADES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Sunday promenades on the grand parterre, Windsor Castle, commenced on Sunday last, when the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) played for the first time this season, from four till seven o'clock in the evening. Never were the terrace and grounds in such fine order as at the present time—the ornamental shrubs in the park, garden, and slopes, being dressed in their gayest colours. The beds on the grand parterre have been filled with choice exotics; the marble statues and vases have been carefully renovated and placed on new ornamental pedestals. The north terrace has also the addition of the bell from Sebastopol, and two Chinese cannon of beautiful workmanship; and the cannon which have been sent to this country from the Sultan, as a present to her Majesty, will also be placed there.

REVIEW OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUE) AT WINDSOR.—On Saturday (to-day) a grand review takes place, in the Great Park, of the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Cecil Forester; when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other distinguished personages, will be present.

OPENING OF CALTHORPE-PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—Great preparations are in progress for opening Calthorpe-park, Birmingham, on Monday next. The day, it is understood, will be observed as a general holiday. The site (30 acres in extent) is situated on the Pershore road, and is presented by Lord Calthorpe as a recreation-ground and promenade for the working classes, and admirably adapted for the objects contemplated. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visits Birmingham on the occasion, and has undertaken to perform the ceremony of inauguration. In the evening his Royal Highness will be entertained by the Mayor at dinner.

HALF-HOLIDAY AND DINNER TO MR. INGRAM'S WORKMEN AT RICKMANSWORTH.—We extract from the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser* a few particulars of one of those reunions so instrumental in producing good feeling between the different classes of society—in which (the distinctions of wealth and station for a while laid aside) employer and employed associate as common members of the great family of man:—"On Saturday last the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News* gave another instance of his affectionate sympathy with the men employed at his paper-mills, at Loudwater, by allowing them to leave work at one o'clock and meet together at Rickmansworth, for the purpose of enjoying games at cricket, quoits, and other healthful out-door exercises. The games were carried on with vigour until nearly seven o'clock, when they were signalled to bend their steps to the Swan Inn, where a substantial dinner had been provided for them, at which seventy persons sat down. Mr. Ingram presided—supported by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Black, M.P., Mr. Mark Lemon, &c. After due justice had been done to the eatables, and the cloth removed, the customary loyal and patriotic toasts were given and warmly responded to. Mr. Lindsay, in addressing the company, said he was one of the hardy sons of toil. He ridiculed the notion frequently entertained that any one who rose from the ranks was born with a silver spoon in his mouth; the silver spoon or the wooden one was got by industry. The eminence which their employer, Mr. Ingram, had gained might be obtained by them. Mr. Black congratulated the men upon the appearance of that meeting. It gave another proof of the relative position of master and workmen, and showed that neither could go successfully without the other. Workmen were as necessary in their sphere as the higher classes, and should be as much respected; they were all so many links in the chain. The health of the chairman—the founder of the feast—was given amid great cheering. In acknowledging the toast, he said he had called them together to enjoy themselves as some little return for their performance of duties. He had reason to acknowledge their worth, and felt gratified to meet them. The working population had always served him faithfully, and he felt a pleasure when he was adding to their comfort. Several other toasts were given and acknowledged. Some excellent songs were sung during the evening, and everything passed off with spirit and to the gratification of all."

TILBURY, MALDON, AND COLCHESTER RAILWAY.—This project is virtually abandoned, although the arrangements negotiated between Mr. Brassey, on the part of Sir Morton Peto and the directors of the Eastern Counties Company, are not definitively concluded.

HOT INTELLIGENCE.—The tenor of communications from the several hop-growing districts in Kent and Sussex is similar. The recent refreshing showers, though not sufficiently heavy to penetrate the parched ground deeply, have had a most beneficial effect on all the grounds. In Mid Kent the growth of the bine within the last few days is represented as being unparalleled, while the plants in most places are looking remarkably healthy, though still infested to some extent with the flea. In the Weald and in Sussex the change of weather has also produced a surprising effect, the bines in some of the young gardens having nearly topped the poles.

THE RESTORATION OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, in anticipation of the approaching musical festival; and it is stated that £5000 will have been expended when it is completed.

ENORMOUS LOBSTER.—On Monday evening, the 18th instant, a lobster, two feet six inches in length, and weighing ten pounds, was caught in the North in one of Mr. Anderson's stake-nets. The lobster made considerable resistance, but the fisherman's lather boot deeply with his claw, and wounded his hand with his snout, before being secured.—*North and South Shields Gazette.*

THREATENING THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—At the West Bromwich Petty Sessions on Saturday last John Wardle, a collier, was again placed in the dock, charged with sending the following threatening letter to the Duchess of Kent:—

To the Right Honourable Sir George Gray I wish you would be so kind as to write to the Duchess of Kent and ask her to be so kind as send me five hundred pound and I will trouble her no more but if not she will regret when it is too late to be so kind as answer by the 21 or it will be to late I remain your humble servant till death.

JOHN WARDLE, Hangat-lane. Colonel Hogg, chief constable of Staffordshire, stated that the prisoner had previously sent a similar letter to her Majesty. Carey Knyvett, Esq., from the Home Office, stated that he had seen other letters in the Home Office in the same handwriting, and in the name of the prisoner. The magistrates ordered the prisoner to be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, he entering into a surety of £200, and finding collateral surety for the same sum from two substantial householders.

THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The inquest on the 189 sufferers by this explosion was brought to a close on Friday, the 22nd inst., when, after an elaborate summing up by the Coroner of the eleven days' evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that "Abraham Turner, Thomas Grey, and others, met with their deaths from the effects consequent upon an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas; but the immediate cause of such explosion there is not any conclusive or sufficient evidence to show." Whilst the jury do not make any charge of criminal negligence, they, however, "condemn the laxity of the discipline and the non-observance of the rules allowed by the manager and his deputies." Every exertion is being made for the recovery of the remaining bodies, and for the restoration of the mine. From the evidence of the engineers employed to examine the pit, there is no doubt that the use of naked lights instead of safety-lamps was the proximate cause of this explosion, as also of the other two frightful explosions which occurred in the immediate neighbourhood (i.e., at the Darby Main and Oaks collieries) some few years ago. It is estimated that the explosion will entail an expense of from £12,000 to £15,000 on the proprietors, apart from the loss of interest on capital.

DEATH FROM SUCKING LUCIFER MATCHES.—On Monday an inquest was held at Oswaldtwistle, on view of the body of Joseph Morris, aged four years and a half, who met with his death by sucking the composition from lucifer matches.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. at sea level, corrected for temperature and reduced to mean.	Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in inches.
May 21	29.687	65.1	48.2	56.9	60.8	56.5	60.8	56.5	SW.	10	0.058
" 22	29.686	60.9	46.8	53.8	58.1	52.0	53.6	51.4	NW.	10	0.102
" 23	29.671	67.2	45.8	56.5	54.5	53.0	66.8	62.5	NW. E.	8	0.000
" 24	29.680	66.1	50.9	58.0	55.1	54.1	64.5	56.2	SW.	3	0.084
" 25	29.681	68.2	43.4	58.0	61.6	57.2	67.5	57.4	E. SE.	10	0.286
" 26	29.667	67.6	45.6	57.4	59.8	56.2	66.8	59.4	S. SE.	5	0.000
" 27	29.777	67.8	44.7	58.7	63.5	58.0	67.4	59.4	S.	8	0.000
Means	29.660	66.1	46.5	56.3	59.2	55.3	64.4	57.7			0.530

The range of temperature during the week was 24.4 degrees. Lightning was noticed in the S.E. on the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st, and again on the night of the 25th. The weather was showery on the days of the 21st and 22nd, and it was raining hard on the morning of the 24th and night of the 25th. The horizon was very misty on the morning of the 21st and on the evening of the 25th. The wind was blowing freshly on the days of the 24th and 25th and morning of the 27th. The sky has been much overcast, and was only clear on the day of the 24th and evening of the 26th.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	WIND.	Rain in 24 hours.
May 20	29.691	58.2	50.9	78	8	50.3	68.9	SW. S. SW.	334	0.000
" 21	29.727	55.3	50.8	96	8	51.3	61.8	S. SW.	214	0.000
" 22	29.680	50.2	47.2	90	10	49.3	54.9	N.E.	144	0.055
" 23	29.626	56.7	53.8	91	10	48.5	61.8	E. S.	280	0.355
" 24	29.552	54.0	46.1	76	4	51.1	63.8	SSW. S. E.	267	0.012
" 25	29.451	52.2	50.2	76	5	47.8	68.9	E.	403	0.000
" 26	29.612	56.0	46.4	72	8	44.9	64.9	S.	268	0.089

ERRATA.—April 29, Dew Point: For 57.4 read 53.5. Relative Humidity: For 89 read 78. May 18, Dew Point: For 50.1 read 49.3. Relative Humidity: For 73 read 68.

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

THE BURDELL MURDER CASE at New York was brought to a close on the 9th inst., after being six days on trial. The jury brought in a verdict, having been but thirty-five minutes out of the court-room, of "Not guilty." Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham Burdell was discharged from custody. Mr. Eckel was also discharged on his own recognisances in the sum of 5000 dollars. The trial has done nothing to clear up the mystery of this strange case.

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—A public meeting was held at Cape Town on the 2nd of April, to devise means for the relief of the distressed passengers who had escaped from the ship *Joseph Somes*. The secretary of the Commercial Exchange, Mr. Eaton, announced that, having found from experience that there was no time like the present, "he had brought down with him cheque-books of all the banks. He knew what it was to collect subscriptions."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE dealings in Home Stocks for money this week have not been so extensive; but, as they have certainly increased, the market has assumed more firmness, and a slight improvement has taken place in the quotations. The Government broker has invested £30,000 daily in Exchequer Bills; hence the value of those securities has continued firm.

Advices from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has increased nearly £500,000 since the last returns were published; and we are likewise informed that some large parcels of gold have been lately forwarded to the United States to purchase silver on French account; nevertheless, we continue to draw large supplies of silver both from France and Germany in exchange for gold.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the past month exhibit favourable results, even though the increase of the shipments is not equal to March when compared with last year. The following figures show the value of the exports during the first four months of the present and two previous years:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Enumerated articles	21,729,475	31,850,916	35,862,552
Unenumerated articles	2,165,006	2,723,113	2,924,895
	23,894,481	34,574,029	38,787,447

About £133,000 in silver has reached us from the Continent this week. From Russia, £50,000; from Constantinople, £70,000; and from New York, £307,000—have come to hand in gold. A portion of these amounts has gone into the Bank; but over £100,000 has been sent to the Continent, and £190,000 has been shipped to South America, the Cape, &c. We have no relaxation to notice in the rates of discount; it being almost impossible to obtain accommodation in Lombard-street under the Bank minimum; and the demand for money, though not excessive, has been tolerably active. The advices just at hand from India and China show no important fluctuations in the exchanges, and it is supposed that the next packet will carry out £600,000 in silver.

The English Stock Market on Monday was rather inactive; but the fluctuations in prices were trifling. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92½; Consols for Money, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; Bank Stock was 213½; India Stock, 220; India Bonds marked 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99 and 98½. On Tuesday the dealings were limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 213½ to 212½; Three per Cents Reduced, 92½; Three per Cent Consols, 93½; New Three per Cents, 92½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 77½; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 1-16; India Stock, 220 to 222; India Bonds, 4s. dis.; Consols for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98½ to 99. There was a better feeling in the market on Wednesday, and the quotations were on the advance:—Bank Stock was 213½ to 212½; the Three per Cents Reduced were 92½ to 92½; Three per Cent Consols, 93½ to 94; Consols for Account, 93½ to 94½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; India Bonds, 4s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 7s. prem.; Ditto, Advertised, 1s. to 3s. prem. On Thursday the Consol Market was steady, yet towards the close of business prices were rather drooping, notwithstanding that the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the value of money. The Three per Cents, for Transfer, were 93½ to 94½; for Account, 94 to 94½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; and the Reduced, 92½ to 92½; Bank Stock, 212½; India Stock, 221½; March Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Advertised ditto, 2s. to 4s. prem.

Generally speaking, the Foreign House has ruled steady, and the quotations have been well supported. The transactions for money, however, have been only moderate:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 76½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46; Russian Five per Cents, 105; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 96½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 102; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½ to 42; Spanish New Deferred, 25½; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; French Four-and-a-half per Cents, 91½; French Three per Cents, 69½ to 70; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 97½; Ditto, Two-and-a-half per Cents, 57½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Venezuela, Four-and-a-quarter per Cents, 35½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been firm in price:—Australasia have realised 67½; Bank of Egypt, 104; City, 62; London and County, 29½; London and Westminster, 44½; National Bank, 35½; Oriental, 40½; Ottoman, 14½; Provincial of Ireland, 62; South Australian, 39½; Western of London, 41½.

In Miscellaneous Securities very little has been passing. London Tocks have marked, 112; Australian Agricultural, 14½; Copper Mines of England, 33; Ditto, Seven-and-a-half per Cent, 25½; Crystal Palace, 2; London Omnibus, 3½; Mexican and South American, 2½; National Discount Company, 3½; Netherlands Land, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70; South Australian Land, 35; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6½; Regent's Canal, 16½; Leeds and Liverpool, 490; Berlin Waterworks, 44½; London, 106; Kent, 80½; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 32½; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 98; Hungerford Bridge, 6½.

A fair average business has been passing in most Railway Securities, and prices generally have been well supported. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 73½; Great Northern, A Stock, 89½; Ditto, B Stock, 121½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; Ditto, 99 Shares, 3; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and North-Western, 104½; Ditto, Eighth, 2½; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Midland, 83½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 64½; North British, 43½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 87½; Ditto, Extension, 20½; Ditto, Leeds, 41½; Ditto, York, 68½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 31; South-Eastern, 74½; West End of London and Crystal Palace, A, 2½.

LOANS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 94; New-market (Bury Extension), par.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, ½ prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 106; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton—Second Guarantee, 97.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, E Shares Extension, 6½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 64; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 91½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 23½; Ditto, New, 10; Punjab, ½ prem.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½; Eastern of France, 29½; Great Central of France, 6½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Northern of France, 38½; Paris and Lyons, 58½; Pacific and San Francisco, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½.

Mining Shares have been dull, and next to nominal in price.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 23.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with all kinds of English wheat, and the demand ruled active, at an advance in the quotations compared with Monday last of ½s. per quarter. There was an improved feeling in the inquiry for foreign wheat, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes of grain realised higher rates. The few parcels of barley in the market were disposed of at full prices, but scanty, though in short supply—was heavy, at barely previous currencies. There was a steady sale for oats, and the quotations were the higher. Beans and peas ruled steady, at late rates. Flour was in request, at a trifle more money.

May 27.—The amount of business doing in to-day's market was only moderate; yet prices generally were well supported.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent red, 46s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 53s. to 70s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 61s.; ryegrass, 31s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malted ditto, 70s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 78s.; Chevalier, 77s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; tick beans, 35s. to 42s.; grey peas, 38s. to 42s.; mangel, 40s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; linseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 39s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 39s. to 42s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 25s. to 32s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The transactions generally are but moderate. In prices we have no change to notice.

Livestock.—English crushing, 60s. to 71s.; Mediterranean, 60s. to 70s.; hampshire, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Cornish, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 12s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 15s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 19 10s. to 210 0s.; ditto, foreign, 19 0s. to 210 0s.; rape cakes, 18 0s. to 18 5s. per ton. Canary, 72s. to 80s. per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 57s. 9d.; barley, 42s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 38s. 7d.; beans, 43s. 9d.; peas, 42s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 55s. 3d.; barley, 43s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 38s. 7d.; beans, 41s. 3d.; peas, 41s. 3d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 112,312; barley, 7110; oats, 9374; rye, 52; beans, 5274; peas, 510 quarters.

Tea.—Nearly all kinds in fair request, at last week's quotations. Common assam congo, 1s. 6d. per lb. The market generally is well supplied.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled heavy this week, at a decline in value of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Barbados has changed hands at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; Grenada, 55s. to 57s. 6d.; Mauritius, 46s. to 56s. 6d.; Madras, 46s. to 48s. 6d.; and Porto Rico, 57s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. Refined goods have moved off slowly, on easier terms. Low to fine grocery, 68s. to 71s. per cwt.

Coffee.—A very limited business is passing in our market, and late rates are barely supported. Good ordinary native Ceylon, 62s. per cwt.

Oil.—The demand is far from active, although the stock is much reduced. In prices we have no change to notice.

Provisions.—Most kinds of Irish butter move off slowly. The best Limericks are held at 90s.; inferior, 70s. per cwt. Foreign qualities are dull, yet prices are well supported. English butter is heavy. Bacon is offering on lower terms. Other provisions continue dull.

Our market is quiet.—RYC. on the spot has sold at 57s. 6d.; October to December, 56s. per cwt. Town tallow, 55s. not cash.

Oil.—Lined oil has sold to a moderate extent at £11 10s. per ton on the spot. Most other oils are heavy. Turpentine is firm. American spirits, 40s.; and English, 41s. per cwt.

Spirit.—There is a moderate inquiry for rum, at last week's currency. Proof Rumorara, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 12s.; Lecward, 2s. 9d.; East India, 2s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy supports previous rates; the finest old parcels being worth 15s. per gallon. No change in the value of malt spirit.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Wool.—Hollywell, 10s.; Tansfield Moor, 11s. 3d.; Wylam, 10s.; Eden, 15s. 6d.; Gosforth, 14s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s.; South Hetton, 16s.; Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Cusop, 15s. 6d.; Tees, 17s. per ton.

Hops.—There is only a moderate inquiry for most kinds of hops, and prices are well supported.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a close. During their progress about 50,000 bales were disposed of at 1d. to 2d. per lb. decline.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 80s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—All kinds of fat stock moved briskly this week, at an important advance in the quotations:

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb., to sink the cut.

Neat and Leadenhall.—The trade generally has ruled somewhat active, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HENBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MAY 22.

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 Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of late Paris Exhibition Mr. S. had the honour of gaining one, the leading House in London obtaining the other.
 He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his manufactory, and explain to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, and thus LESSEN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
 Mr. Starey, having a COVERED VAN of his own on the railways, will engage to deliver any new carriage of upwards of £80 value at half the regular railway charges.
 Drawings, Estimates, and every information forwarded on application. Shippers' and foreign orders executed on liberal terms.
 T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham. Established 1786.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
 Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George I., and confirmed by Special Act of Parliament.
 Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.
 Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
 Life Assurances are granted, with or without, participation in Profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.
 Any sum not exceeding £5,000 may be assured on the same Life.
 The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 48 per cent upon the premiums paid, or very nearly 2 per cent per annum upon the sum assured.
 The future Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
 The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is therefore so much reduced as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be maintained at future divisions.
 This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exception under Royal Charter from the liabilities of different forms of Life Assurance. Involving a large sum of money at partnership, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of a large invested Capital-Stock—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 Persons in the receipt of Life Income are reminded that the reduction of the Income-Tax enables them to make a considerable provision for their families, without any effort or self-denial to which they have not been accustomed to during the past two years.
 JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH.
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of £6 per WEEK in the event of INJURY by ACCIDENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
 RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.
 N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents, £22,721.
 Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

GRESHAM ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.—The alterations of the Society's premises being now complete, and business arrangements thereby greatly facilitated, the Directors beg to announce they are prepared to transact in the promptest and most satisfactory manner all the different forms of Life Assurance. Involving a large sum of money at present at their disposal for investment in connection with Life Assurance Policies, applications may be addressed on this, as on other Insurance topics, to the office, as above.
 Prospectuses and other forms on application.
 By order of the Board,
 EDWIN JAMES FARRER, Actuary and Secretary.

MONEY, on PERSONAL SECURITY, promptly advanced to Noblemen or Gentlemen, Heirs to Entailed Estates, or by way of Mortgage on Property derived under wills or settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. HOWSE, No. 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

UNITED ASSOCIATION of SCHOOL-MASTERS.—Funds having been entrusted to this Association for the purpose, the Committee hereby offer a Prize of £25 for a paper on the subject of Making the Schoolmaster's Function more Efficient than it has hitherto been in Elementary Schools. The writer to direct his attention particularly to the following points: 1. The subjects to be taught. 2. The method of conducting the teaching and training. Three referees have been appointed by the Society of Arts, the Association, and the donor respectively. Particular

LAYING OF THE
FOUNDATION-STONEOF
THE TRADESMEN'S
AND MECHANICS'
INSTITUTION, NORTH
SHIELDS.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Tradesmen's and Mechanics' Institution, Howard-street, North Shields, was performed by W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Tynemouth, on Tuesday evening (last week), shortly after six o'clock. The hour fixed was three o'clock in the afternoon; but, in consequence of the hon. member having lost the mail train from London on Monday evening, it was postponed until his arrival by the express train at six o'clock.

Tea was served to about 600 persons, previous to the foundation-stone being laid, in the Albion Assembly-rooms. Meanwhile Mr. Lindsay arrived at the railway station, where he was met by some gentlemen connected with the institution and a band of music, and accompanied to the Townhall. Shortly afterwards he was joined by the Committee of the Institution, the Mayor and Corporation of Tynemouth, the Mayor and Corporation of South Shields, and the Mayor of Newcastle. They then proceeded in procession to the site of the intended edifice. The procession was headed by a band of music, followed by the Mayors of Tynemouth, South Shields, and Newcastle; W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.; Corporations of Tynemouth and South Shields, members of the Committee, and many of the principal inhabitants of the town. The site of the new institution was decorated with numerous flags. A large crowd of spectators were assembled on the ground and in its vicinity.

As soon as the procession had reached its destination, the various persons composing it formed in a circle round the foundation-stone, and a prayer having been said by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, senior Curate of Christ Church, Mr. T. Fenwick (borough surveyor) placed a brass box, containing the following record, engrossed upon vellum, together with copies of the *North and South Shields Gazette*, and *Daily Telegraphic Edition*, and *Shields Advocate*, and a number of coins of the reign of her present Majesty, in a cavity of the stone:—

TYNEMOUTH TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The foundation-stone of this institution was laid this day (Tuesday), the 19th day of May, A.D. 1857, and in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, by William Schaw Lindsay, Esq., representative in Parliament for the borough of Tynemouth. Architect, Mr. John Johnstone. Builders, Messrs. Scott and Reed.

This institution, founded in the year 1833, has hitherto afforded another example of the manner in which these institutions are neglected by the class for whom they were originally intended. Its members have consisted almost entirely of tradesmen and the young men connected with the shops and offices in the town; their numbers have rarely exceeded 150 or 180, and it has never attained to a higher dignity than that of a book-room. About four or five years ago several of the members determined to arouse it from this state of apathy, obtain for it a suitable and convenient building, and to attract to it, if possible, the support of the mechanics. The foundation-stone of the new building laid this day by one of its most liberal patrons is a proof that hitherto their exertions have been successful. The cost of the ground was £250, and the building is, with internal fittings, to cost about £1750. After paying for the ground there is

stone of which they had laid that day, might come out many who would equal even those who had gone before, the Lord Eldons and Stephensons—men great in their day and generation, and that they would emulate them in their habits of industry, which alone made men great and happy, and nations prosperous and peaceful (Applause). Much credit was due to those gentlemen who during the last twenty years had been unwearied in their exertions in raising the funds necessary for the erection of that building (Hear, hear). It was now some twenty years ago since some few indefatigable men joined together and said, "We must see if we cannot have an institution wherein the rising generation may learn instruction, and have their minds improved." Much credit was indeed due to them. By their exertions sufficient funds had been raised to complete that building.

£1250 in the bank to the credit of the institution, and the committee are very sanguine that by the time the building is completed the whole of the money will be raised. In the meantime, the institution has been brought into public notice; the members have steadily increased, and now number 269; and there are upwards of 4600 volumes of books in the library.

Then follow the names of the patrons and officers of the institution.

Placed over the cavity of the stone was a brass inscription-plate.

Mr. Tinley, President of the institution, then presented to Mr. Lindsay, for his acceptance, a beautiful silver trowel, and requested him to lay the stone.

Mr. Lindsay thanked Mr. Tinley on behalf of the members of the institution most warmly, and said if he had done anything to forward the erection of that noble institution he had done no more than what he conceived to be his duty towards that class from which he himself had sprung, and he trusted that they would so avail themselves of the benefits such an institution was capable of conferring as to be able to rise as he had done (Applause).

The foundation-stone was then lifted, upon the bed of mortar which had been prepared for it, and Mr. Lindsay having performed the usual ceremonies, he declared, amid applause, that the stone was laid.

Mr. Lindsay afterwards mounted the stone, and proceeded shortly to address the assemblage. A short time ago he said he had the pleasure and high honour of visiting the borough to lay the foundation-stone of a tabernacle to the mighty God of Jacob. He had now come among them to lay the foundation-stone of a temple of the people (Applause). It was indeed a great honour which they had conferred upon him by inviting him to lay the foundation-stone of that building. It was also a pleasure and satisfaction to him to be present with them on such an occasion. He trusted that from that building, the foundation-



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, AT NORTH SHIELDS.



THE HOTHHEAD HARBOUR WORKS: PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND BLASTING OPERATION, MAY 21, 1857.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the foundation-stone of which they had that day laid. His earnest prayer was that the institution would go on and prosper, and that from amongst its members might arise those who would do honour to their native town, and to the land which gave them birth (Applause).

This part of the proceedings then terminated, and the company returned to the Albion Assembly-rooms.

The new building for the above institution will be erected at the south-west corner of the intersection of Howard-street and Saville-street. On the ground-floor it is designed to have a news-room and conversation-room, placed one on each side of the principal entrance, and a large room, with an entrance from Saville-street. A spacious staircase, with iron balustrades, will lead to the library-room, which will be 50 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and 22 feet high to the springing of the arched glass roof. There will also be a class-room and committee-room on this floor. Above these two rooms there will be three rooms for the librarian's residence. The building, which has been designed by Mr. John Johnstone, of Newcastle, will be of brick, with dressed stone facings. The elevation, which has been much admired, is of an Italian character, and well adapted to street architecture. The contractors are Messrs. Scott and Reed, of Newcastle. The amount of the contract for completing the building is £1500. The site of ground has cost about £250. It may be expected that £500 more than the sums above stated will be required for furnishing and rendering the institution worthy of the name.

During the laying of the foundation-stone Messrs. W. and D. Downey, artists, South Shields, took several photographic views illustrative of the ceremony, from one of which the accompanying View has been engraved.

The event was celebrated by a soiree at the Albion Assembly-rooms, at which Mr. Tinley presided; and very interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. R. W. Jackson, and other gentlemen; and during the evening several liberal contributions were made to the building fund of the institution.

THE MONSTER BLAST AT HOLYHEAD.

THIS great operation at the works of the Holyhead Harbour of Refuge took place on the 21st inst., and was attended with complete success. For the accompanying details of the works and the explosion we are indebted to a Correspondent.

The Holyhead Harbour is designed as a harbour of refuge for the shelter and safety of the immense number of ships frequenting the various ports on the west coast; and it is also intended to become the stations for the arrival and departure of the American mail steamers, whereby a great saving of time will take place, as the mails will be in London before they could have well reached Liverpool; and there will be a saving of about twenty-four hours in the mails from America to Dublin, and other parts of Ireland.

The original designs for these extensive and important works were first conceived and prepared by that late lamented and gifted engineer, J. M. Rendel, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., since whose recent decease Mr. Hawkshaw has been appointed to superintend their execution, and the works have now been in process of construction upwards of seven years, during which time Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, have most energetically carried on the works under contract with the Admiralty. The difficulties which they have had to surmount are by no means of an ordinary kind; for the timber staging, which has first to be run out seaward, has to be erected in a depth of from 48 to 50 feet of water, and, whenever one of those frequent and terrible storms arise in the broad Atlantic, the whole of the accumulated force strikes the coast with terrible violence, and is fearfully destructive in its effects upon the temporary works. Upon one occasion 780 feet of staging was carried away bodily. And, when a north-west gale prevails, blocks of stone weighing nearly twenty tons are pitched about, and when dashed against the wooden staging the damages are most extensive.

The works principally consist of an immense breakwater or pier, running out from the land, which, up to the present time, has been carried out to a length of nearly 7000 feet, and it will, probably, be extended further. The size of this breakwater is 400 feet at the base, and will be 150 in width at the top. The inner slopes are 1 foot base to 1 perpendicular, or an angle of 45 deg.; and the outer slopes towards the sea are between 7 feet and 8 feet base to 1 foot perpendicular; and the top of the pier will be carried up 28 feet above high-water mark.

Along the centre of the breakwater a rough wall is being built with immense blocks, of sizes varying from three tons to twenty-five tons; these blocks are lifted into their position by portable steam-crane, of which there are a great number on the works; and large quantities of hydraulic mortar is used, composed of Aberthaw lime and Pozzolano. This central wall forms a kind of backbone or centre of resistance, without which the breakwater would be liable to be broken through. The total quantity of stone required in the breakwater will not be far short of 120 million cubic feet, or nearly ten million tons, at twelve cubic feet per ton. The surrounding rugged hills, which make Holyhead so picturesque and wild in appearance, are admirably situated for supplying such an immense quantity of stone. The quarries may safely be said to be quite inexhaustible, as the mountains rise all around to several hundred feet in height. The rock is a quartzose of varying character, occasionally chloritic, and from its hard texture and extreme massiveness it is well suited for such rough work, and will be overlastingly durable, though it is not adapted for finished masonry; but there is abundance of very fine hard-grained limestone, which is readily obtainable on the island, and with which some of the inner walls have been already built, and the breakwater will be coped. The quantity of stone which has been moved and deposited during the last six years is nearly seven million tons. The *modus operandi* of obtaining such a vast quantity of stone is by means of blasting. These operations and the other works are carried on by Mr. Charles Rigby, who individually directs the whole, with the efficient assistance of Mr. Reithimer, the eminent engineer who acts on behalf of Messrs. Rigby. During the past four years not less than 600 shafts and headings have been sunk and driven, and the charges of powder have varied from 1000 lb. to 18,000 lb. per charge. Eighty thousand tons of stone have been obtained, sometimes, by blasting during a single week, and in the fine weather upwards of 25,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the sea weekly; yet not a single failure has taken place, nor an accident occurred, during the progress of the works.

In explanation of the recent extensive explosion, which is the largest that has been undertaken here at one single operation, it may be stated that the quartzose rock, as it rests *in situ*, is traversed by numerous irregular veins or joints. Having ascertained the existence of a joint of this nature running nearly parallel with the face of the precipice of the quarry, at a distance of about 50 feet back from the face, Messrs. Rigby determined upon taking advantage of this natural facility to bring down an immense mass at one operation.

The mining necessary for this extensive experiment has occupied a period of nine months in its completion. In the first place, a drift was driven into the face of the rock to a distance of 40 feet; and at the end of this a shaft, 15 feet deep, was sunk, the bottom of which was a few feet below the general level of the quarry. Parallel with the face of the quarry galleries were driven right and left from the bottom of the shaft to a distance of 60 feet on each side; and finally, at the end of each gallery, and at intermediate points, four chambers were driven in towards the face of the precipice, the length of these chambers being about 12 feet. In these chambers the explosive material was deposited; the two end chambers having each 5000 lb. of gunpowder, and the two intermediate ones 4000 lb. each, in all, 18,000 lb. of gunpowder.

Another drift was also made in the face of the rock, making a fifth chamber, and which was about 100 feet to the left of the other chambers; and, though not connected with them, was nevertheless intended to be exploded, and to act simultaneously with the other mines, which was done. This chamber had 3000 lb. of gunpowder, making an aggregate of 21,000 lb., or nine tons—an amount of explosive material that has very rarely been exploded at any one time previously, and the power of which can be but very imperfectly imagined.

As soon as the powder had all been carefully deposited, and the copper wires fixed in the respective mines, the various chambers and galleries were closely packed with clay and stones, well rammed down to the very mouth of the headings. The length of the precipice intended to be acted upon was about 250 feet, and the height of the precipice 120 feet; whilst the grip of the explosion was estimated at 50 feet from the face of the quarry, at which distance the joint in the mountain occurred, and was visible. The explosive power of the gunpowder used is tested from time to time, and its effects on the rock varies with its compactness; but it averages from five to six tons of rock displaced per pound of powder, the highest power being obtained when the rock is favourably stratified. The entire force of the powder used on the recent occasion had been calculated to displace 180,000 tons of material—an amount which, if it had to be removed by

manual labour, would require an incredible number of workmen. The test for the strength of the powder used is seven degrees on the Government segment apparatus; but the practical mode adopted for testing the powder on the works is by charging an 8-inch mortar with 1½ oz. of powder and a 68-lb. shot, which is fired at an elevation of 45 degrees, and should send the shot 500 feet. This is called the mortar apparatus.

The galvanic arrangements for discharging the mines was by means of a 46-celled Grove's wet battery, each cell being charged with one pint of nitric and two pints of diluted sulphuric acid, the quantity of water being 7 to 1 of acid. Owing to the damp state of the weather the proportion of acid was slightly increased. The position of the battery was on the hill above the quarry, at a distance of 200 feet from the face of the scar, or cliff. The length of each wire was 450 feet, measured from the battery up to the chambers in the mines. There was, consequently, 4500 feet of copper wire used, which is only partly recovered, and the expense of which is considerable. The cost of the battery alone is only £9.

On approaching the works the scene of activity was very striking, and highly interesting both to practical and scientific men, and to general visitors. Numberless ponderous waggons, filled with masses of stone, were seen running on self-acting inclines towards the breakwater, or returning empty to the quarries, or being hauled along the staging seaward by small light locomotives, not more than fifteen tons in weight, but dragging incredible loads compared with their small dimensions. The gauge of the various lines is seven feet—being the width best adapted for tipping the stone through the bottom of the waggons.

There are also a great number of moveable cranes in use upon all parts of the works, and excellent arrangements for preparing the piles; and last, not least, houses for the temporary wants of the workmen, and soup-kitchens to minister to their creature comforts—the number of workmen being generally upwards of 1000.

The varied works in progress strike the visitor with astonishment; the tremendous gash made in the mountain side gives a very impressive idea of the amount of work done, and the gigantic appliance that must have been used to accomplish this work. The continued explosion of small mines every few minutes resembles the discharging of heavy artillery, which, with the crash of falling masses, must be rather alarming to elderly ladies and people of weak nerves.

When the whole of the works are quite completed, including some similar ones on the other side of the bay, they will form an immense and spacious harbour of 800 acres in area, and in which shelter will be available for some thousands of vessels, from the largest steamer, including the *Great Eastern*, to the small fishing-smack, and it will also be a protection to the whole of the Holyhead roadstead, which spreads out for many square miles.

The wet weather of the day previous to the explosion doubtless prevented many sight-seers from being present at this extraordinary operation. Though the London and North-Western and other railroad companies afforded every facility at reduced fares, a great number of gentlemen arrived in Holyhead over night, so that the excellent and extensive accommodations of the Royal Hotel were quite taken up. The morning trains also brought in a great number of visitors, the day having broken finer, though a little rain fell towards the middle of it; before twelve o'clock a great concourse of people had collected upon the works, a large number being civil and military engineers, contractors, and other scientific and practical gentlemen; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was also a very large number of ladies present. Amongst the visitors were Sir Charles Fox, Captain Huish, Captain Rich (from the Curragh Camp), Mr. Hawkshaw (the chief engineer to the works), Mr. Dobson and Mrs. Dobson, Alderman Rose, Archdeacon Jones and ladies, Chancellor Trevor and a party of ladies; Captain Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, and a party of ladies; Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Macneil, Captain Shaw, R.E., with a party of Lieutenants and Students from Woolwich, the latter having spent a few days there. Messrs. J. and C. Rigby were also present to superintend the arrangements, and were most solicitous in providing for the safety and accommodation of their numerous visitors.

Mr. Charles Rigby and Mr. Reithimer having gone carefully round to inspect for the last time the battery and other arrangements, and having ascertained that all were complete and perfect, the twelve o'clock bell was rung for warning off the workmen, it being their dinner-hour; the remaining half hour was spent in passing round signals to caution the visitors, who were crowding about the works, to betake themselves to a safe distance; and thousands were soon seen collected around on the neighbouring heights, the height immediately opposite the rock to be exploded being favoured with the greatest number, for there the best view was obtainable, and it was at the safe distance of about a quarter of a mile. The day had become finer, and the flying of a large number of signal and other flags, with the numerous crowd, gave the works quite a gay and lively appearance. A conspicuous white flag had been seen hoisted for some time. At twenty minutes past twelve this disappeared, and several small red ones were hoisted at various points as preconcerted signals, and at half-past twelve o'clock, exactly, a large red flag was hoisted with the word "Fire," when a signal gun was discharged, and then amongst that dense crowd of anxious and curious spectators there was a moment of breathless suspense. It was but for a moment, for in the next there was seen the heaving forth of the vast precipice like as if the earth beneath had suddenly sunk from under it, and then a huge avalanche of adamant rock was heard falling with a terrific crash to the base of the precipice in front, and with no other perceptible sound than what was heard of that terrific "wreck of matter." The spectators set up a hearty round of cheers at the termination of the explosion, and then rushed forward to the spot to see the effects. Close to the battery the shock felt was like that of an earthquake; the framework of the wooden hut built for the batteries was visibly shaken, and some particles of stone were heard to fall upon the canvas roof of the hut; and those who held the wires were pulled forward a couple of paces, but let them go immediately they felt the wires moving. The whole operation was one of the most complete and gratifying description, unmarred by the smallest mishap or accident whatsoever—not a stone of that enormous mass was moved more than 400 feet from the original face of its bed. On a careful measurement of the work after the explosion it was found to have surpassed the most sanguine expectations, having gone seven feet further back into the hill, and produced about 160,000 tons of material.

A sumptuous banquet was given in the evening by Messrs. Rigby to their numerous friends and visitors.

After dinner there were numerous patriotic and loyal toasts, and much good speaking, the entertainments being kept up until the time for the departure of the early train obliged the company to separate.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR R. HAMILTON BY THE RULER OF INDORE.—As a gratifying instance of the harmony subsisting between some of the native Princes of Central India and the East India Company, we gladly avail ourselves of the courtesy of a correspondent in supplying a few particulars of an entertainment given by the Ruler of Indore to Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, previously to the embarkation (on the 3rd April) of that distinguished officer at Bombay for a six months' leave of absence at England. The Maharajah Tookojee Rao Holkar, Bahadur, solicited to express towards the worthy Baronet his high sense of the manner in which, for fourteen years, he had administered affairs, gave him a magnificent entertainment. The fête took place in Lal Bagh, one of the Royal gardens. From the hall was visible, in illumination, the word "Welcome" in front of the palace, with a large blazing star, flanked on each side by the letter "H." The Prince expressed his obligations to Sir Robert for the services rendered to himself and his State—in freeing the roads from robbers, improving the thoroughfares, making bridges, and, above all, in spreading the blessings of education. Sir R. Hamilton having suitably acknowledged the honour accorded to him, other toasts were proposed and responded to. On leaving, accompanied by the Sovereign, a sudden effulgence of pyrotechnic art shone out upon Sir Robert in a "God protect you!"

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A COAL PIT.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, last week, visited Houghton Pit, the property of the Earl of Durham, which he descended, and was conducted through some of the workings by Mr. Heekels. The Royal party were conveyed from the bottom of the shaft down "the engine plane" into the workings in coal-tubs, and remained in the pit about an hour and a half. The young Prince, who made frequent and pertinent inquiries of his conductors on different matters, was shown the mode of working the coal, &c.

The *Bonner Zeitung* states very decidedly that the Prince of Wales will spend the months of July and August at Königswinter, and that the Hôtel de l'Europe has been taken for him and his suite, which, together with the servants, numbers twenty-seven persons. The rent to be paid for these two months is said to be 12,000 thalers (£1800). The same journal informs us that the Princess Royal will also pass a month or two on the Rhine, and that the spot chosen for her Royal Highness's temporary residence is Remagen, a little way further up the Rhine, above Bonn.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 504.)

GREENOCK.—This borough first returned one member in 1832. Its population, which was 25,571 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 36,689; and its registered electors showed an increase from 985 to 1164. It has been represented by the late Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. W. Baine, Viscount Melgund (now M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross), and by its present member.

MR. ALEXANDER MURRAY DUNLOP, a member of the Scottish Bar, to which he was called in 1820. He is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and extended suffrage, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

HADDINGTON.—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 17,755 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,504; and its registered electors showed an increase from 539 to 642. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lauderdale. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Hon. H. Erskine (brother of the Lord Chancellor Erskine) and the 2nd Viscount Melbourne, who sat for a short time. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. J. M. Balfour, and by its present member.

SIR HENRY J. FERGUSON-DAVIE, son of the late R. Ferguson, Esq., M.P. for Kirkcaldy and Haddingtonshire, and married to a niece of the late Sir Humphrey Davie, Bart. Is a Major-General in the Army on half-pay unattached; assumed the name of Davie, 1846, on the death of his wife's uncle. Is a Liberal, in favour of wide reform, the ballot, and Free-trade; opposed to the principle of religious endowments, and to the Maynooth grant.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 36,100 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 36,386; and its registered electors showed an increase from 617 to 716. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Haddington, Wemyss, and Lauderdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Balfour, Mr. R. Ferguson, Lord Ramsay (now Marquis of Dalhousie), Sir T. B. McBurn, and its present member.

LORD ELCHO, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss; a Deputy Lieutenant for Haddington. Was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen. He formerly sat for East Gloucestershire, and has represented Haddington since 1847. Is a Liberal Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and to the ballot.

INVERNESS.—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 19,674 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 20,386; and its registered electors showed an increase from 715 to 825. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Col. J. Baillie, Mr. C. L. Cumming Bruce, Mr. R. Macleod, Mr. J. Morrison, and by its present member.

MR. ALEXANDER MATHESON, a merchant in London, a Director of the Bank of England, and of the East and West India Docks; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Ross and Cromarty, Inverness and London. He is a Liberal, and opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and to all religious endowments. Has sat for the district since 1847. He supported Ministers on the China question.

INVERNESSSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 91,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 96,504; and its registered electors showed an increase from 546 to 908. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Glenelg. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon. C. Grant (now Lord Glenelg), Mr. A. W. Chisholm, Mr. P. W. Grant, and by its present member.

MR. HENRY J. BAILLIE, a son-in-law of the late Viscount Strathford, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He is a Conservative, but in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. Was Joint Secretary or the Board of Control under Lord Derby in 1852. Has sat for the county since 1840. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILMARNOCK.—This borough district first returned one member in 1832, apart from Glasgow, of which constituency it till then formed part. Its population, which was 34,392 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,365; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1200 to 1381. It has been represented by Mr. John Dunlop, Dr. (now Sir John) Bowring, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, Mr. A. Johnston, and by its present member.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVIER, a younger son of the Earl of Radnor. Was appointed President of the Poor-law Board in 1855; and was previously Under Secretary for the Home Department, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Chairman of Committees. Is a Liberal, in favour of reform, ballot, and extension of suffrage. Was first elected 1844. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 31,400 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 34,598; and its registered electors showed an increase from 890 to 951. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Southesk. Since the Reform Act it has been represented continuously by its present member.

THE HON. GENERAL HUGH ARBUTHNOTT, uncle of Viscount Arbuthnot, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kincardineshire; a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 35th Foot. He is a strong Conservative, and has sat for the county since 1826. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

KIRKCALDY.—This district borough returns one member. Its population, which was 17,083 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 22,908; and its registered electors showed an increase from 700 to 786. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ferguson family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Col. R. Ferguson, and by his nephew, its present member.

MR. ROBERT FERGUSON, of Raith, a son of the late Sir Ronald C. Ferguson, K.C.B., some time M.P. for Nottingham. He was formerly Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 79th Highlanders. He has sat for the district since 1841. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage, education, and the ballot; voted for Locke King's motion in 1857, and with Ministers on Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 40,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,121; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1045 to 1326. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Selkirk and Galloway. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. K. Cutlar Ferguson, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. T. Maitland, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN MACRAE, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kirkcudbright. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended education and reform, but opposed to the ballot and the Maynooth grant. First elected for the county 1850, on the promotion of Mr. T. Maitland to the Scotch bench. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

LANARKSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 316,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 330,169; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2705 to 3171. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Bellhaven, and the family of the late Lord Douglas. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Maxwell, Mr. A. M. Lockhart, the late Mr. W. Lockhart, Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, and by its present member.

SIR THOMAS EDWARD COLERBROOK, Bart., a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lanark; was M.P. for Taunton in the Parliament of 1847. Is a Liberal, and advocates "advanced liberal opinions" and extensive reform; in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. Is now first returned for the county.

LEITH.—This district of burghs returns one member, having been erected into a constituency under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 38,086 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 41,608; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1640 to 2027. It has always been represented by some law officer of the Crown, by the Right Hon. J. A. Murray (now a Lord of Session), the Right Hon. A. Rutherford (now a Judge), and by its present member.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES MONCRIEFF, next brother of Sir H. Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart. He is an Advocate at the Scotch Bar, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Edinburgh; has been Solicitor-General for Scotland, and is now Lord Advocate. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Free-trade and the Maynooth grant. He voted with Ministers on the China question.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 23,300 had risen at the last Census to 30,135, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 730 to 502. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Hopetoun and Rosebery. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hon. Sir A. Hope, the Hon. James and Charles Hope, Mr. W. Baillie, and by its present member.

MR. GEORGE DUNDAS, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Linlithgow, and formerly Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade. Is a Conservative and a zealous supporter of the Established Church; has sat for the county since 1847. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MONTROSE.—This district of burghs first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being erected into a constituency under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 32,957 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 49,108; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1494 to 1566. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Palmerston. It has been represented by Mr. Horatio Ross, Mr. P. Chalmers, the late Mr. Joseph Hume, and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER, a merchant at Dundee, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Forfarshire. Is in favour of large reform in the army and the state, extended suffrage, the ballot, and unsectarian education; opposed to the principle of religious grants, and to the Maynooth

grant." Opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions. First returned in 1855, on the death of Mr. Joseph Hume, who had represented the borough since 1842.

ORKNEY AND SHELAND.—These counties return one member. Their joint population, which was 58,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 62,533; and their registered electors showed an increase from 270 to 418. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Zeland. Since the Reform Act the counties have been represented by Messrs. George Traill, T. Balfour, A. Anderson, and by their present member, Mr. Frederick Dundas, a cousin of Lord Zeland, and grandson of the late Duke of St. Albans. He is a Liberal, and has sat for the islands since 1837, with the exception of one Parliament. Votes for extended franchise and the ballot, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

PAISLEY.—This borough was first enfranchised to return one member under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 31,460 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 47,920; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1248 to 1312. It has been represented by Sir J. Maxwell, Bart., Sir D. K. Sandford, Mr. A. G. Spiers, and by its present member, Mr. Archibald Hastie, an East India agent and merchant in London. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, and for Excise and general Administrative reform, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the borough since 1836. Voted for Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 10,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,738; and its registered electors showed an increase from 360 to 542. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Montgomery family and the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John Hay, Bart., Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, and by its present member, Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire and a Deputy Lieutenant for Peebles; late Lieutenant Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant.

PERTH.—This city first returned one member separately from the St. Andrew's Burghs in 1832. Its population, which was 25,571 at that date had fallen at the last Census to 23,708; but its registered electors showed an increase from 780 to 1034. It has been represented by Mr. L. Oilphant, Mr. D. Greig, the Hon. Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure), and by its present member, The Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaid, brother to Lord Kinnaid; and a partner in Messrs. Ransom's Bank, Pall-mall. Formerly held a diplomatic appointment. Sat for the borough in 1837, and was re-elected, 1852, on Mr. Fox Maule's accession to the Peerage as Lord Panmure. Is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; in favour of the ballot, and civil and ecclesiastical reform. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

PERTHSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 142,900 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 132,244; but its registered electors showed an increase from 3134 to 4938. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Mansfield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Earl of Ormelle (now Marquis of Breadalbane), Mr. Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure), Viscount Stormont (now Earl of Mansfield), Mr. H. Home Drummond, and by its present member, Mr. William Stirling, a Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V." He is a Conservative, but in favour of Free-trade; is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant, though disapproving of its original settlement. He has sat for the county since 1852. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

RENFREWSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 133,400 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 161,091; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1132 to 2450. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Stewart and Mure families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., Mr. G. Houston, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Colonel Mure (author of the "Literature of Ancient Greece"), and by its present member, Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for the county; for which he was first elected, May, 1835, on the retirement of Colonel W. Mure. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government; but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ROSS-SHIRE AND CROMARTY.—These counties were first united to return one member under the Reform Act, previous to which time Ross had a member of its own, and Cromarty was joined to Nairn. Its population, which was 74,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 82,707; and its registered electors showed an increase from 516 to 832. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Mackenzie and Matheson. It has been represented by Mr. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, and by its present member, Sir James Matheson, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for London, Ross, and Sutherland. Has been a merchant in London and at Bombay. Was formerly M.P. for Ashburton, and has sat for Ross and Cromarty since 1847. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 43,700 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 51,642; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1313 to 2033. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Minto. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. George Elliot, Lord John Scott, the Hon. F. Scott, and by its present member, The Hon. John E. Elliot, a brother of the Earl of Minto. Was formerly in the East India Civil Service, and filled for some time the post of Secretary to the Board of Control. Has sat for the county since 1837, with the exception of one Parliament. Is a Liberal, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston. Votes now against the ballot, which he once supported. Voted for the Maynooth grant and Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

ST. ANDREW'S DISTRICT OF BURGHs. returns one member.—Its population, which was 17,697 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,823; and its registered electors showed an increase from 601 to 680. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. A. Johnston, and by its present member, Mr. Edward Ellice, the eldest son of the member for Coventry. Is an advanced Liberal, but willing to support Lord Palmerston, though he is opposed to the Maynooth grant and all religious endowments. In favour of extended franchise and the ballot; voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857. Sat for Huddersfield for a few months in 1837, and for St. Andrew's since that time. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 6800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9809; and its registered electors showed an increase from 280 to 497. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. Robert and Alexander Pringle, and by its present member, Mr. Allan Elliot Lockhart, a member of the Scottish Bar; a Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirk, Lanark, and Roxburgh. In favour of Free-trade, and national religious education; opposed to Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1846. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

STIRLING.—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 37,769 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 30,325; and its registered electors showed a decline from 1182 to 1097. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Rosebery. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Dalmeny, Mr. J. B. Smith (now M.P. for Stockport), and by its present member, Sir James Anderson, a manufacturer at Glasgow, of which city he was twice Provost. Is a Liberal; opposed to Maynooth grant and all religious endowments, and in favour of secular education, general reform in Church and State, ballot, extended suffrage, short Parliaments, and equal electoral districts. Voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 72,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 83,033; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1787 to 2431. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Montrose, Lord Abercromby, and the Forbes family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. C. E. Fleming, the late Mr. W. Forbes, Mr. G. R. (afterwards Lord) Abercromby, and by its present member, Mr. Peter Blackburn, a magistrate for the county, and formerly Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards. He is a Conservative, but prepared to give Lord Palmerston's Ministry a fair trial; opposed to the endowment of Maynooth and to the ballot. First elected in 1855. He previously unsuccessfully contested Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 25,500 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 25,793; and its registered electors showed an increase from 104 to 207. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. W. Dundas and the late Earl of Ellesmere (as Lord F. Leveson-Gower). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Macleod, the Hon. W. Howard, Sir David Dundas, and by its present member, The Marquis of Stafford, the eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. He is Lord Lieutenant of Cromarty, and Vice Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the ballot and Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

WICK.—This burgh district returns one member. Its population, which was 21,622 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 16,799; mainly by evictions of the tenantry on the Sutherland estates; but its registered electors showed a small increase, from 681 to 699. The local influence is entirely in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Loch (auditor of the Sutherland estates), Mr. S. Laing, and by its present member, Lord John Hay, a younger son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother of Lord Gifford, M.P. for Totnes. Is a Captain, R.N., and a

Knight of the Legion of Honour. Served in the Baltic 1854-55. In favour of Liberal measures and of Lord Palmerston's foreign and home policy.

WIGTON.—This district of burghs returns one member. Its population, which was 5765 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9953; and its registered electors showed an increase from 326 to 400. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Galloway and Stair. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. Stewart, Sir John M'Taggart, and by its present member, Sir William Dunbar, Bart., an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal and a supporter of Lord Palmerston's general policy.

WIGTONSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 36,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,359; and its registered electors showed an increase from 863 to 1272. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Galloway and Stair. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir A. Agnew (noted for his zeal in the Sabbath question), Mr. J. Blair, Mr. John (now Viscount) Dalrymple, and by its present member, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., eldest son of the late Baronet, and Vice Lieutenant of the county of Wigton; late Captain 4th Light Dragoons. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, civil and religious liberty, and national education; but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Elected Feb 1856, on the retirement of Lord Dalrymple. He supported Ministers on the China question.

(To be continued.)

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. LYNNE REGIS.—A player of a month's practice ought to perceive the impracticability of White's giving mate in the way you propose. When the Knight checks at the third move what is to prevent Black taking it?

W. W. SECRETARY.—We hope, for the credit of the club, the game sent is not a fair specimen of the "two best players" skill.

ANATOLI.—Before taking another step make yourself master of the Chess notation adopted to mark the moves of the men in this country. You will find a chapter devoted to the subject in "The Chess Player's Handbook," published by H. Bohn.

W. T. HINDLE.—Problems involving peculiar conditions of solution, such as to mate on a particular square, or with a particular piece, or with a Pawn, not one player in fifty will ever look at.

W. P. BATHURST.—For the hundredth time, at least, we repeat that a player on commencing a Pawn to his square is entitled to call for another Queen, even though his original Queen be still on the board. Why do not Chess amateurs, instead of writing to a newspaper for information upon these simple matters, obtain some elementary book and learn the rules?

AN OLD PROBLEM-SOLVER.—The terms of competition for the Problem prize offered by the Committee of the next meeting of "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association" are as follows:—1st. Each competitor must become a member of the Association by paying the small annual subscription of 5s. to the funds. 2nd. Two Problems, one in three, and the other in four, moves, must be sent in by each candidate directed to the Secretary of the Association, Chess Club, Manchester, before the end of July. 3rd. The Problems must neither be what is called "conditional" nor "suicidal." 4th. Each set of Problems must bear some motto or mottoes, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the solution of the Problems, containing diagrams and the name and address of the composer. 5th. The prize, which has consisted of a set of ivory chessmen of the value of £50s., will be awarded to the solver of the Problem by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Committee of the Association.

Z. Z.—Were the commonplace solution you propose of Problem No. 690 correct, the competition would be worthless; but Black can easily evade mate if White play as you recommend.

PERCY.—The key-move to Mr. Conrad Bayer's clever stratagem, Enigma 1031, is—1. Kt from Kt 5th to Q 4th.

BALFOUR.—You may obtain Mr. Heydebrand der Laza's new edition of his "Lelifaden" of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. It is a very valuable little treatise on the openings. From the same source can be procured Max Lange's "Sammlung Neuer Schach-Partien," a capital collection of original games contested by the author against some of the best players in Germany.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 690. by Derevon, Iota, Bos, Chester, are correct. "All others are wrong."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 691. by James Vesecov, Derevon, Mathematicus, A. D. L., Z. Z., P. H. Crampson, Fr. d. T., Derby, Jack of Wropper, Chester, Assauwalla, J. Lowe, Macleod, Nedward, Sigma, Bos, C. J. Fisher, W. H. McErian, The Original Northern Girl D. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

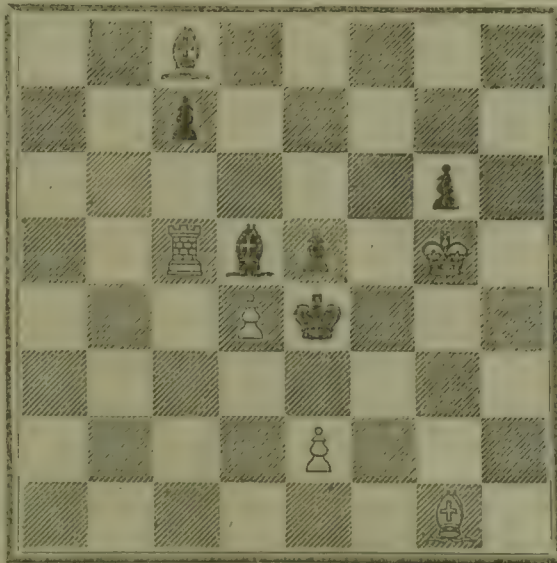
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 692. by Jenkin, A. Z. T. B. G., Clivis, R. F., Panraddock, Old Salt, M. P., J. F. D., Peiz Box and Cox, Semper Idem, Midge, H. N., Lex. Z. Z., J. H., Lieke, Horri, F. H. S., P. H. S., Lile Bell, E. B. Crampson, George W., Newswood, S. H. W., Fele, N. P., P. H. S., Lile Bell, E. B. Crampson, George W., Newswood, H. B. L., A. G. J. W., F. M. P., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS. by Lewis, Sigma, Dred, Thlo-fness, J. D., W. P. G., R. T. S., G. W., Murgro, Peter, J. R. D., Dr. M., A. Clerk, Lex, P. H., W. H. McErian, Lile Bell, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 693.

By J. B. of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Skirmish played in consultation by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, against Mr. LOWENTHAL and a member of the St. George's Club. (Q B's Pawn Game, in the Kt's Opening).

WHITE (Mr. L. and Ally.)	BLACK (Mr. S. and Ally.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. Q to R 4th	Q to Q 3rd
5. P takes Q P	Q takes P
6. K B to Q B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
7. Castles.	Q B to Q 2nd
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	
(This looks formidable, but in reality is not to be feared.)	
9. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to K R 3rd
10. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
(The best move, threatening to win a piece by playing Q Kt to Q R 4th, and at the same time removing the Queen from all danger in the menacing Q Kt of the enemy.)	
10. K B to Q 5th	
(This also was White's best play. Had they taken the Q Kt Pawn with Queen, Black would have won a Piece at least.)	
11. Q to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to Q R 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd	K B takes Q Kt
(At this point the game was adjourned, and the position forms an interesting problem. Can Black win? That they can draw even by the sacrifice of their Knight is pretty obvious, but how to win is another, and, if practicable, a very difficult task.)	

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—With reference to the derivation of the word "mate" in Chess, lately referred to in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it may be worth your notice that it (or at least "mat") is in use among the Tartars of Tibet and Mongolia, who are said to know the game well (Huc's "Voyage dans la Tartarie," &c., vol. II., p. 440, 2nd Edit.). This would seem to show that the Spanish word cannot be the original root.

Your obedient servant, LYTTELTON.

The House of Lords has determined henceforth to publish the lists of their Divisions, following the example of the House of Commons. Reports, minutes, divisions, in the two Houses of Parliament, are all now to be ad from day to day before the people of England.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

About fifty orange-trees have just been placed near and in front of the Exhibition Palace in the Champs Elysees, Paris.

A body of pilgrims, who some time back left Vienna for Jerusalem, were, on their way back from the holy city to Beyrout, made prisoners by a band of Bedouins, and forced to pay a heavy ransom.

The guardians of the Tipperary union have decided to receive tenders from parties willing to instruct the blind inmates of the work-house on the bagpipes and fiddle.

The gold medal, value 1,500fr., offered by the Société des Gens de Lettres, Paris, the gift of Dr. Véron for the best tale, has been awarded to M. Oscar Hottard, for the one entitled "Perrine, Scènes de la Vie Réelle."

M. Emile Péreire has purchased the Jardin d'Hiver at Paris with the intention, it is said, of building a fine street on the extensive grounds situated at the back of the building.

There is a Sardinian priest at Turin, at present, who is in the 104th year of his age, having been born in 1753. He has been presented to the King, who has graciously added 100fr. to his yearly pension. He does not look more than sixty, and his hair is still black.

On Sunday (it being the first in Trinity Term) the ancient ceremony of "churcing the Judges" took place at St. Paul's Cathedral. The well-known novelist, Eugene Sue, is reported to be seriously ill.

The museum of modern sculpture at the Louvre, in Paris, has just received a second statue by the sculptor Bude, who died in 1855. It represents Mercury tying on hisalaria, and is an uncommonly fine work.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the manufacturers' relief committee of 1842, held last week, the munificent sum of £3000 was voted to the Wellington emigration fund.

Baron Gros left Paris on the 22nd inst., for Toulon, en route for China, with all the members of his mission.

The Emperor of Austria has just restored to the heirs of Count Louis Bathany his confiscated estates, and it is confidently stated that the late amnesty for Hungary is to include property as well as persons.

Accounts from Stuttgart announce the arrival there, on the 18th inst., of the Prince and Princess Royal of Wurtemberg.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., finally relinquished his duties as a Junior Lord of the Admiralty on Friday. His successor, Mr. Thomas G. Baring, will enter on his office immediately after his re-election for Falmouth.

The Leader states that Alexander Smith's new poem is on town and country life, but chiefly devoted to the poetic aspects of town life.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have agreed to exhibit Wren's original model of St. Paul's Cathedral at the Museum of Arts, South Kensington.

The Sultan has sent his Order of the Medjidie to the King of Prussia.

A grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, in honour of the King of Bavaria, took place on Thursday.

The failure has been announced from Liverpool of Mr. John Doherty, in the American corn and provision trade. The liabilities are believed to amount to about £100,000, and it is feared the assets are small.

The amount of gold on the way from Australia to this country is £842,000.

The King of Prussia has kindly given £20 to the fund on behalf of the widows and children of the crew of the lost steamer Violet.

The Turkish Government has permitted the publication of the proceedings of the meetings held in favour of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

Accounts from Constantinople announce that Baron Talleyrand has sent his secretary from Jassy to Constantinople, charged with a mission to the Divan.

The port of Milford has been made the head-quarters of the coastguard service for South Wales.

There was a grand field-day at Aldershot on Tuesday afternoon, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 4th of June for the supply of 6000 gallons of rum.

D. A. S. Davies, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, died suddenly at the University Club on the evening of Friday, the 22nd inst.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will next week hold confirmations at Tunbridge, Westerham, Penshurst, and Staplehurst.

The Independence Belge contradicts the statement that a congress of crowned heads is to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The last Easter fair at Frankfurt went off very satisfactorily, the sales of cloth and other woollen goods having been more considerable than last year.

Levasseur, the great bass singer of the Opera Francaise, retired from the stage last week, after forty-three years' professional exertions, in which, it is said, his vocal powers have scarcely suffered any diminution.

Robert Hall, Esq., member for Leeds, died at Folkestone, on Tuesday. The deceased gentleman had been Recorder of Doncaster for eleven years, and Deputy Recorder for Leeds.

On Sunday last the King of Sardinia, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Saxony were present at a grand concert in the theatre of Turin.

M. de Remusat has just published a life of Lord Bacon.

The Circassian tribes have assembled, and instituted a court of justice for every thousand families.

Marshal Radetzky, while walking in his room recently, fell and broke his leg.

An amalgamation between the Ardennes and Strasbourg Railway has been agreed on.

The railway from Epinal to Nancy will be opened by the end of this month. A trial trip has been successfully made.

Admiral Virgin, Envoy Extraordinary from Sweden to the Danish Court, has resigned.

The United States' Minister to Constantinople has started for the Danubian Principalities: his journey, it is thought, has a political object.

Tennyson has, it is stated, in the press a new poem—a further contribution to the Poet Laureate's unfinished epic, "Morte d'Arthur."

There has been a desperate but unsuccessful attempt of the convicts to escape from Sing Sing Prison (United States); one of them was shot.

The Emperor of Austria has sent decorations to several distinguished personages in Moldavia and Wallachia. The Emperor of Russia has done the same, including the Patriarch.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue invite tenders for the supply of 8000 gallons of wood naphtha.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made in Baltimore to get up meetings to express sympathy for, and furnish aid to, General Walker and the cause of Filibusterism in Nicaragua.

The Curlew, coast-guard cutter, is being broken up on the beach at the Isle of Grain, it having been ascertained that her damage was of so extensive a nature as not to warrant her being repaired.

A new educational movement, under the presidency of Prince Albert, will be inaugurated on the 22nd of June, at Willis's Rooms. Many persons illustrious in arts and science are identified with this highly-important scheme.

The National Guard of the town of Avranches, in Normandy, has been dissolved by an Imperial decree.

A Government notice had been issued at Cape Town by Lieut. Harvey, C.M.R., calling for 140 young men, natives, of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, to be enrolled for one year, for service on the eastern frontier and British Kaffraria.

On Monday week a trial of a new invention was made between York and Milford Junction, when a first-class carriage belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company was lighted with gas.

The Osborne, Royal yacht, with Captain Seymour, of the Victory on board, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday afternoon, and sailed for Cherbourg, to bring over or attend upon the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

On Tuesday evening the whole of the scholars in the national schools of St. Philip, Stepney, were provided with tea and cake by the Rev. James Bonwell, M.A., incumbent, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

The Journal des Chemins de Fer has received a "warning," for having attributed to the Government the excessive speculation at the Bourse, and the consequent low state of the market.



THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION—THE GREAT HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

THE View which has been selected of the Art-Treasures Exhibition for the present Number (pages 530-1) will serve to convey to those who have not yet visited the Exhibition a notion of the *coup d'œil* presented by the Nave, as it is called—the "Central Hall" of the building. The length of the hall included in the engraving is 704 feet, and its width 104 feet. The space between the rows of coupled columns is 56 feet, and upon each side of the columns to the right and left to the walls on which the portraits are hung is 24 feet. The entrances shown on the right-hand side conduct to the Galleries of Modern Artists, and those on the left to the Ancient Masters. The Transept is of the same width as the Nave, and it crosses at the termination of the Galleries of Ancient and Modern Masters. On each side of the organ loft, or gallery, is placed a photographic collection, and in the other portions of the gallery the Court of Engravings. The works of sculpture, arranged in the several lines shown in the engraving, include Baily's "Eve at the Fountain," Gibson's "Hunter," the "Ophelia" of Calder Marshall; "Eve Startled at the Sight of Death," by Hogan; "Adam and Eve," by Schuler; a "Venus," by Canova; "Euphrosyne," by Westmacott; "Venus and Cupid," by Schwanthaler; the "Narcissus," by Gibson; a charming group of "Children at Play," by Munro—the figures being admirable portraits of three of the children of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.; a fine work by Wyatt, "The Nymph Preparing for the Bath;" and others, to which we shall have occasion to refer on another occasion. At different points in the hall will be seen groups of exquisite carved and inlaid furniture, rich cabinets inlaid with coloured woods, ivory, and in some cases with precious stones, or delicately-painted medallions of porcelain. Conspicuous in the collection is the buhl cabinet which formerly belonged to the Cardinal de Retz, now the property of her Majesty, and graciously lent by her for the purposes of the Exhibition. In other parts are placed several of those old *coffres du mariage*—large oblong coffers, profusely ornamented with the most elaborate carvings in wood; the most valuable specimen of this class being a Venetian one, now the property of Mr. Rothwell. Antique and mediæval chairs, and various articles of furniture which form part of the Soulagues Collection, are also placed in this Central Hall, and form interesting objects in the Museum of Art. Passing down on the left side of the hall, the first of the large glass cases contains a valuable collection of specimens of Venetian glass—some showing all the delicacy and minuteness of the *vitro di trina* or lacework glass; others illustrating the *vitro fiorito*, or flowered glass, in which threads of coloured glass are introduced between the layers of white glass, and produce the most pleasing effects. And there are pieces of the famous "frosted" and "crackled" glass; and others so light in their material, so delicate in their form and outline, as almost to make us converts to the old notion that poison poured into them would cause them to break to pieces. Passing on from the glass, the case next in order filled with specimens of enamels, arranged so as to show the whole history of the art from the earliest specimens of the cloisonné or Byzantine period to the early Limoges, the translucent, the later style of Limousin, the Grisaille, the present admirable imitations of enamel-work by Messrs. Kerr and Binns, of the Royal Worcester Works. In this case there is the celebrated drinking-cup of King John, the crosser of William of Wykeham, and an enamelled horn by Courtois, which a celebrated and wealthy collector was so anxious to possess that he sent a blank cheque to its owner with permission to fill it up for any sum he pleased if he would give him in return the coveted gem. Beyond this there are three cases filled with porcelain specimens of Majolica, Palissy, Chinese, Persian, Dresden, Chelsea, Wedgwood, Sévres, and of every other country and manufacture. Next is a case filled with the glittering treasures of the goldsmith's art, the value of the specimens said to be worth a hundred thousand pounds, or more. We cannot now linger to describe any of their beauties or tell their histories. Sculpture in bronze and terracotta fills the adjoining case, and beyond that is a collection of works in ivory which would afford materials for profitable study and examination for many visits. Knights in armour, mounted and on foot, arrest our progress westward; and, leaving this magnificent Meyrick Collection, we cross the Nave, and retracing our steps on the opposite side, pass in succession the cases filled with specimens of ancient jewellery and goldsmith's work contributed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, more armour and arms from the Tower and Windsor Collections, more ivory carvings, including the whole of the wonderful Douce Collection, more of Maestro Giorgio's Majolica, Faenza, and Palissy wares, curious metal-work, and specimens of glass, filling three cases, and forming part of the Soulagues Collection; still more again of the specimens of the Gubbio lustrous porcelain, and of the raised snakes, and frogs, and scorpions, and snails with which Palissy, the glorious old potter, loved to ornament his dishes. This latter case is entirely filled with the ceramic contributions of Lord Hastings. Four other cases follow, containing the Government contributions from the British Museum and Marlborough House, mainly consisting of specimens of glass, china, and enamels. While the visitor would be making this tour of the Central Hall, portraits of English worthies, of Kings and Queens, of warriors and statesmen, of poets and philosophers, of knights and ladies, some of good, others of doubtful, and many of bad reputation, will ask a passing tribute of acknowledgment. These British worthies deserve, however, something more than a hasty nod of recognition; and on some future occasion we shall introduce the heroes and heroines of Mr. Cunningham's Portrait Gallery to public notice, with all the respect due to their famous or infamous character and position.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.—The claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury is now at length fairly before the House of Lords, and it will come on for hearing at the earliest possible opportunity. As the case directly involves the first and oldest earldom in the land, and indirectly affects estates of the annual value of £40,000, it bids fair to rival in interest and importance the great Douglas and Berkeley causes. The printed document formally asserting the claim on the part of the present Earl Talbot was laid upon the table of the Upper House on the 21st instant. It consists of forty-one pages of genealogical and other matter, and is entitled "The Case of the Right Hon. Henry John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, claiming to be Earl of Shrewsbury." Her Majesty was pleased to refer the Earl's petition, together with the Attorney-General's report thereon, to the House of Peers on the 9th of May, 1857, who, on the 11th of May, referred it to the Committee of Privileges to consider and report thereon. The opponents of his Lordship's claim are three in number—first, the Duke of Norfolk, as guardian of the interests of his infant son, to whom the late Earl bequeathed his magnificent property at Alton Towers; secondly, the Princess Doria Pamphili of Rome, as only surviving child of John, sixteenth Earl; and, thirdly, Major Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, as a rival claimant to the title. Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. T. F. Ellis, are the counsel for Earl Talbot. Mr. Fleming is retained for the Duke of Norfolk, and Mr. Peter Burke for Major Talbot. In the event of Earl Talbot being able to establish his claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury to the satisfaction of the Committee of Privileges, his Lordship will become premier Earl of England and also of Ireland, as also Earl of Wexford and Waterford; and then a further suit will probably have to be entered upon before the Court of Chancery for possession of the Shrewsbury estates at Alton, and other places in the counties of Stafford, Oxford, Worcester, and Berks. In case, however, the House of Lords should decide that his Lordship's claim is "not proven," the other claim—namely, that of Major Talbot—will be submitted for their Lordships' decision. The gallant Major is said to trace his pedigree up to William, fourth son of George, the fourth Earl, who was made a Knight of the Garter for his valiant conduct at the Battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June, 1447.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM, IN THE RED SEA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that the East India Company have taken possession of the island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and which is in the middle of the Strait of Babelmandel. The British flag was hoisted there on the 14th of February by the Company's troops, and the occupation is definitive. The island of Perim, which was first occupied in 1784, is situated between Arabia and Africa, on the very point at which the Red Sea commences, and it divides the strait into two channels. The passage to the east, on the side of Arabia, is only three miles wide; that to the west, on the African side, is about ten or twelve. On the south-west, towards the widest entrance to the strait, the island forms one of the finest ports imaginable. It is a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and the depth varies from seven to twenty-five fathoms. The anchorage is excellent, the entrance is perfectly sheltered, and it is no exaggeration to say that forty ships of the line might easily anchor there in smooth water 100 yards from the shore. A few ships of war stationed there will be sufficient hermetically to close the entrance to the Red Sea. Aden is placed in a position much less favourable, for that port is 100 miles from the strait. It is now clear, when the Isthmus of Suez is about to be opened, that the Red Sea cannot fail to become the great commercial road between Europe and Asia. It is not necessary to erect any fortifications on the island of Perim. Aden is sufficiently near to supply all that may be required. But Aden, strong as it is, does not absolutely command the strait, and the largest fleets might pass without danger between Aden and the coast of Africa. On the other hand, nothing can pass the island of Perim without the permission of those who are its masters.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

SUMMER has come at last, and with it all the various out-door and daylight amusements of the season. Races, flower-shows, concerts, &c., now follow closely one upon another, and London appears under its most brilliant aspect. The parks and other places of fashionable resort are radiant with lustrous silks of every colour of the rainbow; and the ladies' bonnets are adorned with every flower that the parterre or the greenhouse can furnish.



PARISIAN HEAD-DRESS.—FIG. 1.

For out-door dresses of silk, double jupes, flounces, or side trimmings (in the style called *quilles*) are all equally fashionable. Black lace is employed in the side trimmings of silk dresses, whether of dark or light hues, and nothing can be richer or more effective. Fringe and passementerie, of various kinds, are also much employed. Ruches, either of silk or ribbon, have a very light and pretty effect for trimming double skirts. A row of very broad fringe, headed by several rows of velvet, either black or coloured, forms a fashionable style of trimming for a dress with a double skirt. It must be borne in mind that the trimming should be placed on the upper skirt only, the lower one being usually quite plain.

For walking dresses striped and chequered silks are extremely fashionable. The stripes are generally very broad, of colours contrasting well one with another. Chequered silks, intended for a plain style of walking dress, are frequently of rather small patterns. Those in which the chequers are of violet colour, green, or sapphire blue, are very fashionable either for morning, in-door, or plain out-door costume. The corsages of dresses of the description just mentioned are slightly pointed in front of the waist, and frequently have what is called a *lancet* basque, which terminates at each side of the waist, without being brought round to the front. Another style of basque,

The sleeves were formed of three vandyked frills, with puffs of white tulle. The head-dress consisted of bouquets of scarlet geranium, intermingled with pearls. Loops of pearls hung down over the back of the neck, and on one side there was a pearl tassel. Another much-admired dress, worn on the same occasion, was of blue silk. The skirt was entirely covered with narrow flounces of Mechlin lace; and at intervals these flounces were festooned up by bows of silver lamé ribbon. A wreath of blue roses with silver foliage formed the *coiffure*.



PARISIAN HEAD-DRESS.—FIG. 2.

Several young ladies wore dresses of white tarletane, with flounces edged with broad hems, within which were runnings of coloured ribbon.

We must not omit to mention an exquisite fan belonging to a lady who attended this ball, the history of which is well authenticated. It once belonged to Mme. de Pompadour, who bequeathed it to Mme. de Hausset, from whom it has been transmitted to its present possessor. The mounting is tortoiseshell, richly inlaid with gold. The painting which adorns the fan itself is a genuine Boucher, and an exquisite work of art. The pin which holds the sticks together is headed at each end by rubies of large size and considerable value. The case appropriated to this fan is made of sandal-wood, and it is a marvellous specimen of Chinese carved work. It is, indeed, so curious and beautiful that when the fan is taken out it must be matter of regret to leave the case at home.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Figure 1 portrays a style of Head-dress at present exceedingly fashionable in Paris. The back hair is arranged in three small bows fixed horizontally at the back of the head, and very low down. Under these bows are fastened the ends of a bandeau of pearls, which encircles the head, descending rather low on the forehead. At each side



YOUNG LADY'S DRESS.—FIG. 3.

having the recommendation of novelty, is very small, and edged with a deep flounce, ornamented with fringe or with any other kind of trimming employed on the flounces of the skirt. This kind of basque has the appearance of belonging to the skirt of the dress rather than to the corsage.

We may mention that plain silk, of one colour, which has long been *passé de mode*, has recently recovered some degree of favour. Several ladies of high fashion have recently had dresses of plain silk trimmed with silk of another colour, forming a contrast with that of the dress. A dress in this style has been made of silver grey, and trimmed with pink silk. The trimming on the skirt consisted of *quilles* at each side, and the sleeves were formed of puffs and frills of the two colours disposed alternately.

Silk embroidery was never more fashionable than at the present time. This rich and elegant ornament is employed in trimming in a variety of styles. *Quilles* and flounces are elaborately embroidered. The front breadth of a silk dress is frequently covered with rich embroidery, and it is a favourite trimming for basques and mantelets. Not only is embroidery employed in a vast variety of ways, but the work itself appears in a diversity of new styles and patterns. Sometimes it is light and delicate, presenting almost the appearance of lace; at other times it is rich and massive, and rising in bold relief above the surface of the silk on which it is wrought. Embroidery is now usually worked in common sewing silk, but many of the newest mantelets have embroidery executed in fine chenille. We have seen several very pretty mantelets made of coloured silk—viz., blue, green, or grey, covered with chenille embroidery in a lozenge pattern, and in every space a spot or twig worked in silk. These mantelets are edged with very broad silk fringe.

At the ball given at the Hôtel de Ville, in Paris, in honour of the Grand Duke Constantine, it was remarked that white dresses, relieved by coloured trimmings, predominated over those formed entirely of coloured materials. One lady wore a dress of white silk with flounces cut out in large vandykes, edged with cerise; at each of the upper angles formed by the vandykes there was a small bow of cerise ribbon. The corsage lace ornaments, trimmed in the same manner as the flounces.

MORNING COSTUME.—FIG. 4.

of the head there is a tuft of white marabouts, tipped with pink. The front hair is disposed in frizzed curls.

Fig. 2 shows the front of the head-dress, the back of which is seen in Fig. 1. The front hair is in frizzed curls disposed longitudinally at each side of the forehead, and gradually elongating from the temple to the ear.

Fig. 3—Young Lady's Dress: Robe of blue silk, trimmed up the front with two ruches of ribbon of the same colour as the robe. The corsage is high to the throat, and fastened up in front by a row of silk buttons. A ruche of ribbon, similar to those on the skirt, is disposed on the corsage so as to give it the form called the Raphael style. The pagoda sleeves are edged with ruches of ribbon. The under-sleeves, of clear muslin, are formed of large puffs, finished at the wrists by rows of lace in the style of gauntlet cuffs. The collar is of worked muslin, and is fastened in front of the throat by a small brooch of carved coral. Head-dress bows and bands of black velvet.

Fig. 4.—Morning Costume, consisting of a robe-de-chambre, composed of grey cashmere, lined and trimmed with pink silk. The robe is open in front, showing a jupon of white cambric, richly ornamented with needlework. The corsage of the dress is open in front, and has a deep turn-over collar, lined with pink quilted satin. The sleeves are finished at the ends with broad vevers of pink quilted satin. Round the waist a pink silk cord and tassels. The under-sleeves, collar, and morning cap are of plain batiste, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, issued on Monday, gives the names of all the officers who were present with the army in the Crimea throughout the war, together with the particulars of the arrival and departure of those who left or arrived during the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies. The number of officers who remained the whole time is 231.

THE MURRAIN.—Professor Simonds writes from Cracow to say that, after travelling through Holland, Hanover, Prussia, parts of Russia, &c., he has been unable to find the "murrain"—which the authorities in Denmark now state in an Imperial edict is only to be found in Schleswig and London.

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MUSLINS JUST ARRIVED The Largest Variety in the Kingdom. Patterns post-free.
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THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE, WORN BY THE EMPRESS. The most Elegant, Becoming, and Recherché, for Morning Wear. Price 12s. 9d. Patterns Free.
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BUFF and WHITE JACKETS.—The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure.
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READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Double Skirt, Flounced, and Plain, with Jacket, which is very pretty. A fresh arrival from Paris every week.
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THE LATEST PARISIAN FASHION.—A very large consignment of Buff and also of White Marcella, for Petticoats.
Patterns free.
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FRENCH BAREGE ROBES.—LAMBETH HOUSE.—The only Establishment in or out of London where the stock of this fashionable article is reckoned by thousands. The Full-flounced Dress at 12s. 9d. (value 24s.) is supplied daily to ladies' orders from every part of the United Kingdom. The rich satin and checked ditto, in all the new and beautiful patterns, at 16s. 9d. and 20s. 9d., are moving rapidly, and are 12s. each below the usual prices. **HARVEY and CO.,** next the Railway Arch, Westminster-road. Patterns free.

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IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A Single Stay, Carriage-free, on receipt of a post-office order.
The "Elastic Bodice" 12s. 6d.
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An Illustrated Book sent on receipt of a postage-stamp.
Crimoline Skirts, from 7s. 6d.
Skelton Whalebone Skirts 7s. 6d.
Spring Steel Skirts 16s. 6d.
The Show Rooms are replete with novelties in Corsets and Skirts, and will well repay a visit.
CARTER and HOUSTON, 88, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.—The entire disposal of the first portion of the Stock of an Insolvent Manufacturer and Importer of 8s and Scotch Muslin Curtains has enabled **SEWELL and CO.** to enter into an advantageous arrangement for the Consignment of the whole of the remaining Stock, which they are now selling at the same reduced tariff of prices as that which effected so speedy clearance of the first part.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho.

TO LADIES.—IMPORTANT SALE.—Commencing MAY 15, to JUNE 15, from Ten till Five o'clock, at 43, Goodge-street, Bond-street, W.—**MADAME BRIE** has the honour to announce, that, wishing to devote herself solely to dressmaking and wholesale orders, she has decided on **SELLING OFF**, under cost price, her unrivalled RETAIL STOCK, consisting of lingerie, ladies' underclothing of every description, morning dresses, jackets, dressing-gowns, French and English hosiery, plain and embroidered French cambric handkerchiefs, &c. The Paris Exhibition Prize Laces and Embroideries, unexcelled for beauty, richness of design, and perfection of work, will also be sold off at low prices. **N.B.** Single articles will be sold, and every lot marked at the lowest price in plain figures.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, sold by the Maker, **JAMES PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury.** Gentlemen's Overcoats and Capes of the same material. Patterns of materials and list of prices sent post-free.

BODICES, CORSETS, and STAYS, with Patented and all the New Front Fastenings, wholesale and for exportation only.—**BRIMBLE and ALLAIN, 32, Chesapeake, Lists free.**

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Dressing Robes, and Jackets, Vests, &c. All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices. Detailed lists may be had by post.
WHITELOCK and SON, General Outfitters, 166, Strand, W.C.

LADIES' JOUPON ISABELLE PATENT STEEL PETTICOATS, 16s. 6d.; real Crinoline Petticoats, from 10s. 6d. All the new makes in French and English Corsets. List of Prices and self-measurement free.—**GEORGE ROBERTS, Stay Merchant, 183, Oxford-street; and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.**

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH CHINTZES.—**C. HINDLEY and SONS,** late Miles and Edwards, 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square. The superior style and unequalled variety of patterns displayed in this splendid Collection afford a choice not to be obtained elsewhere.

GLOVES!!!
Alpine Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d.
Best Grenobles, 10s. 6d. half-dozen.
Very Best Paris, 2s. 7d. pair, or 12s. 6d. half-dozen.
Money returned if not approved.
A sample pair sent for two extra stamps.
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CHINTZ ORGANDI MUSLINS, 6d. a yard.
A lot also at 4d.
These goods are less than half price.
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BAKER and CHISP, 221, Regent-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d. Best French.
Flounced Muslins, from 10s. 6d.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CHISP, 221, Regent-street.

NEW FRENCH BAREGES, 10s. 6d. Balzarines, 6d.
Indian Lawns, 12d.—a New Fabric—Swiss Cambric, 6d.
Chintz-bordered Cambrics, 8s. 9d., Flounced Robes, Patterns free. **BAKER and CHISP, 221, Regent-street.**

MOURNING MUSLINS, 6d. Mourning Bareges, 10s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CHISP, 221, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S Flounced Bareges, 13s. 9d.
Flounced Balzarines, 15s. 6d.
BAKER and CHISP, 221, Regent-street.

1500 READY-MADE MUSLIN and CAMBRIC DRESSES. Plain and Flounced Skirts, with Jackets complete, from 6s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.
BAKER and CHISP, 221, Regent-street.

THE CONHEATH, the Greatest Novelty of the Season (Registered No. 109,792), a New MANTLE, sold only by Messrs. **JAY and CO., the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.**

MANTLES.—Black, Grey, and Violet coloured MANTLES, in immense variety, for Mourning wear.—Messrs. **JAY and CO., the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.**

HALF-MOURNING FABRICS.—Messrs. **JAY** respectfully announce they never before had such a variety of NOVELTIES for HALF-MOURNING WEAR as now. Almost every pattern being made exclusively for their house, they can with confidence solicit an inspection of the new fabrics of the season, which have been manufactured in France and England for their particular trade.—**THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.**

TO FAMILIES.—MOURNING, Court, Family, and Complimentary. Every article of the best description for Mourning wear may be had at a moment's notice, at the **LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.**

Families residing in the country will find economical advantages, and secure the most suitable appointments, by transmitting their commands to this establishment, it being useful only to send pattern dresses, when all other requisites will be furnished to order.
W. C. JAY and CO., Proprietors. By appointment to the Queen.

MOURNING MILLINERY. The Milliners who manage Messrs. **JAY'S SHOW ROOMS** have just returned from Paris, and are now prepared to show their latest adaptations of French Fashions in Mourning Millinery, Caps, &c.
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Extrait d'une Lettre reçue de Lyons.—"Ayant donné vos commandes de soie noire glacée l'année dernière, vous avez une économie de 20 pour cent au moins."

BLACK GLACE SILKS from LYONS direct.—Messrs. **JAY and Co.** have the honour to announce they have received the Silks to which the above extract refers, and, owing to their having made these large contracts in Lyons last Autumn, they are enabled to offer Black Glacé Silks to their customers at prices considerably lower than their present value.
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ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Women's Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender.
Sole Agents for England, **BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.**

MRS. BRAHAM'S Paris and English BONNETS are unequalled for Elegance, Comfort, and Economy.
25, Edgware-road, removed from 136, Oxford-street.
Sole manufacturer of the "Chapeau d'Avery."

THE GUINEA BRIDAL BONNET Bridesmaids, Half a Guinea, 23, Edgware-road.

MRS. BRAHAM'S NEW SPRING BONNETS, 10s. 6d. to 42s. 25, Edgware-road. Orders by post carefully executed, cheaper than any other house for first-class goods. Post-office orders payable to Elizabeth Ann Braham, chief Office, London.

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT, the latest Novelty suitable for the present Season.—Ladies' Outfits and Wedding Trousseaus of the most recherché patterns and make. **CHURTON'S SHIRTS, Six for 42s.**—The Patterns (Book of 80 Illustrations, with full particulars) for two stamps.—**RODGERS and BOURNE, improved Corazza Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London, W.C.**

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—**JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years.** Carriage paid upon amounts above 25.

WHITELOCKS' 6s. 6d. SHIRTS pre-eminent for 30 years for quality, fit, and style. 100 New Patterns for Coloured Shirts, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; the new French Quilling Shirts, 6d. 6d. Patterns, directions for measure, &c., per post.
WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, W.C.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S Improved Coloured SHIRTS for the Spring, 25s., 31s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. the half dozen. Fast colours and full patterns. The above to be obtained only with full particulars for two stamps.—**RODGERS and BOURNE, improved Corazza Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London, W.C.**

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED CORAZZA SHIRTS, Six for 31s. 6d. and 42s. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. A book with eighty illustrations, containing instructions for measurement, post-free.—**Rodgers and Bourne, improved Corazza Shirtmakers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. Established sixty years.**

SHIRTS.—Flannel Shirts of every Description, Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns.—**CAPPER and WATERS, 26 Regent-street, London, S.W.**

SHIRTS.—A Sample Shirt or Collar of any description made to measure.—**E. J. HAWKES** (Ten Years' with Capper and Co., Regent-street, having had fifteen years' experience, guarantees a good fit.—Manufacture, 82, Great College-street, Camden-town, N.W. Boys' Shirts (to order), Six for One Guinea.

SEAMLESS PARASOLS, made of rich, Elastic Silk, in all colours, and with beautiful Persian designs, are manufactured at near half the price of last year, by **J. MORLAND and SON, Wholesale Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers, 50, Eastcheap, London Bridge; and are sold by all Mercers and Parasol Dealers in town and country.**

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS. The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London is now on view at **HODGE and LOWMAN'S, 256 to 262, Regent-street.**

LADIES' DRESSES, &c.—Patterns of the New Fabrics Sent post-free, to any part of the World.
Address to **KING and CO., Regent-street, London.**

SELLING OFF, THE NEW SPRING SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped Silks, 41 1s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Checked Silks, 41 5s. 6d.
Jasper Silks, 41 12s. 6d.
Chene Silks, 41 12s. 6d.
Moiré Antique, 42 18s. 6d.
And Flounced Silks, 41 10s. to 43 the Robe.
Patterns sent post-free. **King and Co., Regent-street, London.**

PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE.
NEW SUMMER DRESSES, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
French Robes, 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.
China Grass, 10s. 6d.
Flounced Muslins, 5s. 9d. to 30s.
Monsieur de Soles, 12s. 6d.
Flounced Bareges, 13s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
Address to **King and Co., Regent-street, London.**

PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE.
MOURNING FABRICS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Crape Cambrics, 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Balzarines, 8s. 6d.
Flounced Bareges, 13s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
Black Silks, 15s. 6d. to 15.
Address to **King and Co., Regent-street, London.**

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOMS.—The NOVELTIES in COURT TRAINS for her Majesty's First Drawingroom are now ready.
The anticipated brilliancy of the Drawingrooms this Season has induced **SEWELL and CO.** to make extensive purchases of the most Choice Silks. Their stock of Moiré Antiques is the largest in England, comprising every colour.
Ladies requiring Ball and Evening Dresses are solicited to order them early, the demand being so great.
COMPTON HOUSE, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street; and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho.

SILKS.—All the new Styles, commencing at 23s. 6d. the Full Dress.
That portion of our Stock remaining over from last year is reduced considerably below the value.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

FANCY DRESSES.—Every Novelty in Design and Fabric, from 6s. 11d. the Full-flounced Dress.
We have a large lot of Printed Organdie Muslins, 2s. 11d. the Full Dress.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

MANTLES.—An elaborate and chaste assortment comprised in a stock of 3000 made in Moiré, Silk, Cloth, &c., commencing 8s. 9d.
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LINE, HOUSEHOLD LINE, &c., in great variety, and of the best manufacture only. The sold linen department contains many cheap lots of Shirtings, Sheetings and Tablecloths.
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W. BERDOE, Tailor, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill. First-class Clothing on economical principles. Business established more than half a century.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD.—Deer Stalking and Grouse Shooting.—The undersigned is at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street (in a line with Glasshouse-street), until the 10th July, with all the necessary CLOTHING for DEER STALKING, GROUSE SHOOTING, and SALMON FISHING; and some new and beautiful Tweeds for town wear, &c. Fields, Tartans, socks, Cloaks, Winceys, &c. A large stock of the famous Highland Cloaks, for town and country use, and for deer stalking. The favourite Flora Macdonald Cloaks, for Ladies, in all the fashionable colours. Room open from Two to Six o'clock, when Macdonald returns to Inverness. D. MACDONALD, of Inverness, London, May, 1857.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES. 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG, the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.
188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Patent Portmanteaus, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by post, for two stamps.—**J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 16 and 21, Strand, W.C.**

CABINET FURNITURE.—Our galleries and show-rooms are now replete with every variety of furniture in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CARPETS and DAMASKS.—We have now on hand all the new designs in the various manufactures of Carpets, Damasks, and Chintzes.
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LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE. WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street.

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